HOMEOPATHY

Revised Ordinance Governing

BHMS DEGREE COURSE AND CURRICULUM - 2009

RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, KARNATAKA

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka, Bangalore

The Emblem

The Emblem of the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences is a symbolic expression of the confluence of both Eastern and Western Health Sciences. A central wand with entwined snakes symbolises Greek and Roman Gods of Health called Hermis and Mercury is adapted as symbol of modern medical science. The pot above depicts Amrutha Kalasham of Dhanvanthri the father of all Health Sciences. The wings above it depicts Human Soul called Hamsa (Swan) in Indian philosophy. The rising Sun at the top symbolises knowledge and enlightenment. The two twigs of leaves in western philosophy symbolises Olive branches, which is an expression of Peace, Love
Philosophy it depicts the
Oushadi) held in the hands o
source of all Medicines. The
human energy (kundalini).
Yadayahu" inside the lamp
Shanthi Manthram
Shrunuyanadev...), which
span of our lives allotted by
is the motto of the Rajiv
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RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Revised Ordinance Governing
Regulations and Curriculum of

HOMOEOPATHY DEGREE B.H.M.S. COURSE

2009

In conformity with Homoeopathy (Degree Course)
Amendment Regulations, 2003 of Central Council of
Homoeopathy, New Delhi

RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES KARNATAKA

4th 'T' Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore 560041

Revised Ordinance Governing
Regulations and Curriculum of

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Ref.: UA/SYN ORD-BHMS/172/2003-04 Date : 22-08-2005

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Revised Ordinance governing Homoeopathy Degree BHMS Course Regulations 2005.

Ref: 1. No. UA/SYN ORD-1 BHMS/172/2003-04 dated 19-01-2004
2. Notification No F.12-13/87-CCH (Pt-II) dated 24th September 2003 notified in extraordinary Gazette of Government of India dated 25th September 2003.
3. Notification No. F.12-4/2000-CCH(Pt-I) dated 13th June 2005 notified in extraordinary Gazette of Government of India dated 17th June 2005.
4. Proceedings of the Meeting of Board of Studies held on 06-06-2005
5. Minutes of the Meeting of Committee of Academic Council held on 26/07/2005.
6. Minutes of Meeting of Syndicate held on 08-08-2005.

Preamble:

Whereas the revised ordinance governing the Homoeopathy Degree course BHMS was notified Vide Ref. No. 1 above which contained Regulations and course contents of I B H M S, to be effective for students admitted for 2003-04 and onwards.

Particulars of course contents scheme of examination etc., of II, III and IV BHMS including compulsory Rotating Internship Training, having been approved by all the concerned bodies of the University vide Ref Nos 4,5 & 6 are being notified now.

Besides, distribution of marks for Internal Assessment (I.A) and University Examinations for various subjects of I to IV BHMS, notified Vide Ref. No. 1 above, stands amended now to make them in conformity with the minimum requirements of the Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Amendment, Regulations 2003 notified by Central Council of Homoeopathy Vide Ref Nos. 2 & 3 above, which are mandatory.

The modifications are:

a. Separation of distribution of Internal Assessment marks and distribution of University examination marks and
b. Fixing criteria for pass solely on the marks obtained in the University examination.

This notification is being issued to give effect to the amended marks distribution separately for Internal Assessment and University examinations of I to IV BHMS and the Course Contents, Scheme of examination of II to IV BHMS subjects.

Now in exercise of the powers conferred under section 35(1) of RGUHS Act, 1994, the syndicate has been pleased to approve and notify the Revised Ordinance Governing Homoepathy Degree BHMS Course 2005, as given in the schedule here to annexed.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
ರಾಜೀವ್ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

Ref.: UA/SYN ORD-BHMS/172/2003-04 Date : 22-08-2005

NOTIFICATION

The revised ordinance with amendments notified now shall be applicable to the batches of students of BHMS (Degree Course) admitted from academic session 2005-06 and onwards.

However for batches of students admitted for academic sessions 2003-04 and 2004-05, the revised ordinance with amendments shall be applicable from their II BHMS onwards The I BHMS course of these two batches shall continue to be governed by the revised ordinance 2003 (Prior to amendment) vide Ref. No. 1 above.

By order,

sd/-

REGISTRAR

To
The Principals of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges affiliated to RGUHS.

Copy to :

1. The Secretary to Governor, Raj Bhavan, Bangalore - 560001
2. The Principal Secretary to Government, Medical Education, Department of Health & Family Welfare, M.S. Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore-01
3. The Director, Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy Dhanvanthry Road, Bangalore - 560009.
4. PA to Vice-Chancellor / Registrar (Eva) / Finance officer.
5. Consultant, Curriculum Development / Consultant, Computer Section.
6. The Deputy Registrar (Admission) and Deputy Registrar (Examination Section)
7. Public Information officer.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Basic objectives of education and training in a Homoeopathic institution is to prepare a competant Homoeopathic Physician, who is capable of functioning independently and effectively in Rural and Urban set up.

a. Sound Foundation

To function effectively as a Homoeopathic physician, a thorough grasp over the medical concepts is imperative. For this the educational process shall be perceived as an integrated evolving process and not merely as an acquisition of a large number of disjointed facts.

A student shall have to pass through a training procedure, which encompasses the above, right from I BHMS to IV BHMS and also during the internship period. He/She shall undergo an education process wherein learning of Facts and Concepts right from I Year are in continuity, in an evolutionary and progressive pattern. In I BHMS, students shall study the fundamental principles of Homoeopathy and will also learn more of applied anatomy than a multitude of minor anatomical details.

In II BHMS, a student shall be exposed to very vital concepts of susceptibility and symptomatology with Analysis-Evaluation and details of the Homoeopathic concepts and logic of Homoeopathy. These will attain much deeper significance (if care is taken by teachers of Pathology and Organon-Philosophy) when the current knowledge of INFLAMMATION, IMMUNITY, is correlated well with the concepts of susceptibility.

In III BHMS, there is opportunity to fortify the foundation at the best by correlating between theory of Chronic diseases and the Patho-Physiological facts of Gynecology, Surgery and Medicine. A student shall have to be taught the spectrums of various diseases in correlation with the spectrum of miasmatic manifestations. He will then be able to use a well-concluded evaluation order of Characteristics to derive an Operationally valid repertorial Totality.

The Knowledge gathered in this pattern will keep him constantly aware of his objectives and his role as a Homoeopathic Physician. The integration will eliminate the state of confusion. The Therapeutic actions then will be right and complete, utilizing the full repertories of the Medicinal and Non-medicinal measures, keeping him up-to-date about all fresh scientific developments and inculcating values of Continuous Medical Education.

b. Execution

Maximum emphasis shall be placed on the applied aspects of all the subjects. Thus teachings of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry will demand greater emphasis on applied aspects. Teaching of Pathology will demand sharp focus on General Pathology, while Regional Pathology will come up as an application. It shall require correlation with Medicine, Surgery and Gynecology.

All these need to be studied from Homoeopathic perspectives, with emphasis on applied aspects of Organon Philosophy & Homoeopathic Therapeutics, representing application to all other subjects.

c. Inter-Departmental Co-ordination

Essentially, the entire approach becomes integrated. All departments shall develop a cohesive well-defined programme of inter-departmental co-ordination.

It is therefore desirable to have teaching programmes wherein, by rotation each department participates in the teaching, co-ordinating well with the other faculties with constant updating and evaluation. This will ensure fundamental and exceptional clarity.

d. Deductive-Inductive Teachings

While teaching, there shall be balance in designing deductive and inductive process in mind. There shall be less emphasis on didactic lectures. Major portion of the time of the students shall be devoted to demonstrations, group discussions, seminars and clinics. Every attempt shall be made to encourage students to participate in all these to develop his personality, character, expressions and to ensure rapid grasp over the concepts.

e. Patient Oriented Teachings

In order to impart the integrated medical education, PATIENT has to be the Centre of learning.

Importance of social factors in relation to the problem of health and disease, shall receive proper emphasis throughout the course and to achieve this objective, the educational process shall be community as well as hospital based.

Based on the above concepts, the course of studies as laid down in these Regulations will help to fulfill these needs. While doing so, the need of the hour, past experience in learning and teaching is taken into consideration.

SECTION II

GOALS

1. The curriculum should enable the students to play the role of a competent Homoeopathic Physician and fulfill the responsibilities of a medical graduate in both rural and urban environment confidently and effectively.

2. Emphasis in the course should be to demonstrate to the students:
   - Application of Homoeopathic principles.
   - Scope and limitations of Homoeopathy.
   - Role of Homoeopathy in the present and future context.
   - Skills in clinical diagnosis.
   - Techniques of individualization.
   - Evolution of constitutional totality.
   - Miasmatic analysis of the patient.

3. Teaching programme should be an integrated one, avoiding compartmentalization of disciplines. The teaching of clinical subjects, Para-clinical subjects and pre clinical subjects should be done with a Homoeopathic perspective and need. All the departments should jointly develop a teaching programme so that the students are presented with an integrated and cohesive knowledge and skills both vertically and horizontally. A uniform method of clinical approach that blends the tenets of Homoeopathy and contemporary developments in the field of medicine to meet the requirements of effective Homoeopathic practice should be evolved and adopted by all the clinical departments.

4. The educational experience should provide community orientation in addition to mere hospital orientation. The scope of Genus epidemicus should be fully tapped in the field of preventive medicine.

5. Every effort should be made to use learner-oriented methods that encourages cultivation of the values like logical thinking, clarity of expression and action, independence of judgment, scientific habits, problem-solving abilities, self-initiated and self-directed learning, purity of purpose and other necessary values.

6. Reduction of theoretical and class-room lectures and increasing use of the methods of active learning like group discussions, seminars, role modeling, field visits, clinical case-demonstration etc. should be attempted by all departments to develop the inter-personal and communicative skills and to provide an integrated learning.

7. As education without character and discipline is futile, more so in the field of medicine, educational institution should also be a center for character building than a mere center for learning. Examination should be an avenue not merely to assess the student's extent and depth of knowledge and skills but also to assess his dedication, integrity, habits, behavior, values and other essential expressions of affective domain.

8. Regular periodic internal assessment of the student should be done throughout the course. It should not be limited to written tests. Maintenance of records, participation in seminars and group discussions, clinical case study, participation in other projects and assignments should also have a bearing on the internal assessment. These may be evaluated objectively.

9. Teachers shall expand their role from mere imparting of knowledge to that of facilitator, motivator and role model for students learning and practice during the entire course.

10. Every institution shall have a medical education unit (cell) for faculty development, preparation of learning resource materials, evolving standardized techniques in teaching, case-study, methods of prescription, potency selection, repetition procedures, evaluation of teaching methods etc.

11. Students should be taught to appreciate the scope of other systems of medicine and utilize this knowledge for the optimal benefit of human being, sick or well person.

12. The educational experience should result in appreciation of the effects of social, psychological, cultural, economical and environmental factors on health and resolution of these with a human concern.

13. The curriculum should create an interest in the student for continuous learning, updating the knowledge and indulge in research. He/she should be open to all developments in the field of medicine and accept them after critical analysis and adopt them for furthering his/her professional competence.

14. The teaching programme should facilitate the development of personal characteristics and attitude acquired for professional life such as personal integrity, sense of responsibility and dependability and ability to relate to or show concern for other individuals and society.

SECTION III

OBJECTIVES

The goals of BHMS course have been stated in Section II. In this Section the general objectives are given. It is desired that in consonance with the goals and objectives, each medical college should evolve institutional objectives.

At the end of undergraduate programme, the medical students shall:

a. Be competent in diagnosis and management of common health problems of individual and the community.

b. Be competent to practice promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative medicine in respect to the commonly encountered health problems.

c. Be able to appreciate the social-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and disease.

d. Develop humane attitude towards the discharging of one's professional responsibilities.

e. Possess the attitude for continued self-learning and to seek further expertise or to pursue research in any chosen area of medicine.

f. Be familiar with the basic factors which are essential for the implementation of the National Health Programmes including practical aspects of the following:

   i. Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
   ii. Sanitation and water supply
   iii. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
   iv. Immunization
   v. Health education
   vi. National Health Mission.

g. Acquire basic management skill in the area of human resources, materials and resources management related to health care delivery.

h. Be able to identify community health problems and learn to work to resolve these by designing and instituting corrective steps and evaluating outcome of such measures.

i. Be able to work as a leading partner in health care teams and acquire proficiency in communication skills.

j. Be competent to work in a variety of health care settings commensurate with his/her position as a member of the health team at the primary, secondary or tertiary levels, using his/her clinical skills.

k. Have personal characteristics and attitude for professional life such as personal integrity, sense of responsibility and dependability and ability to relate to or show concern for other individuals.

SECTION IV

REGULATIONS

1. Eligibility for Admission

1. A candidate must have passed the two year Pre-University examination conducted by Department of Pre-university Education, Karnataka State or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto with English as one of the languages and Physics, Chemistry and Biology as optional subjects with not less than 50% of marks in the aggregate of the relevant Science subjects i.e., Physics, Chemistry and Biology provided the candidate has passed in Physics, Chemistry and Biology subjects individually to be eligible for admission to I BHMS Course.

2. A candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Part-I degree examination of any University in India or recognized as equivalent thereto with the following science subjects namely Chemistry, Botany & Zoology and secured not less than 50% of marks in the aggregate in above mentioned subjects is eligible for admission to I BHMS Course, provided the candidate has passed the Pre-University or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry, Biology as optional subjects and English as one of the languages. Note the candidate should have passed the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Biology individually in the pre-university or its equivalent examination.

3. A candidate who has passed B.Sc. degree examination of any University in India or recoginsed as equivalent thereto with the following science subjects namely Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and secured not less than 50% of marks in the aggregate in B.Sc. final examination in above mentioned subjects is eligible for admission to I BHMS Course provided the candidate has passed Pre-University or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology as optional subjects and English as one of the languages at the Pre-University or B.Sc. Part-I level. Note the candidate should have passed the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Biology individually in the pre-university or its equivalent examination.

   Note: In case of students belonging to SC/ST and Category-I, the minimum requirement in percentage of marks shall not be less than 40% for admission to I BHMS Course

4. A candidate should have attained the age of 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of his / her admission.

2. Course of Study

The Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery degree course shall comprise a course of study spread over a period of 5 ½ years including a compulsory rotatory internship of one-year duration after passing the IV BHMS examinations.

I. BHMS 1 ½ years

Note: No students shall be permitted to join Para-clinical/clinical group of subjects (II BHMS) until he/she has passed in all the Pre-clinical subjects of I BHMS for which he/she will be permitted not more than four chances including original examination.

II BHMS 1 year
III BHMS 1 year
IV BHMS 1 year
INTERNSHIP 1 year

3. Subjects & Hours of Teaching

First Year BHMS (Duration 1 ½ Years)

Table 1 :
Subjects prescribed and distribution of teaching hours for theory and practical classes

Sl. No.	Subject	Theory	Practical / Tutorial/Seminar	Total
1.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	50 Hrs	25 Hrs.	75 Hrs
2.	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology	150 Hrs (including 40 Hrs. for Psychology)	35 Hrs (Including 10 Hrs for Psychology)	185 Hrs
3.	Anatomy, Histology & Embryology.	250 Hrs	325 Hrs	575 Hrs
4.	Physiology including Biochemistry	250 Hrs	325 Hrs	575 Hrs
5.	Homoeopathic Pharmacy	100 Hrs	100 Hrs	200 Hrs
	TOTAL	800 Hrs	810 Hrs	1610 Hrs

Second Year BHMS (Duration 1 Year)

Table 2 :
Subjects prescribed and distribution of teaching hours for theory and practical classes

Sl. No.	Subject	Theory	Practical / Tutorial/Seminar	Total
1.	Pathology & Microbiology including Parasitology, Bacteriology & Virology	200 Hrs	70 Hrs	270 Hrs
2.	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	50 Hrs	20 Hrs	70 Hrs
3.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	75 Hrs	75 Hrs	150 Hrs
4.	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	125 Hrs	--	125 Hrs
5.	Surgery (Including ENT, Ophthalmology, Dentistry & Orthopedics & Homoeopathic Therapeutics)	50 Hrs 25 Hrs Total: 75 Hrs.	75 Hrs (3 months clinical postings in ward & OPD)	150 Hrs
6.	Obstetrics & Gynecology (Infant Care & Hom. Therapeutics)	75 Hrs	75Hrs (3 months clinical postings in ward & OPD)	150 Hrs
7.	Practice of Medicine (Including Pediatrics, Psychology & Skin disease with Hom. Therapeutics)	50 Hrs 25 Hrs Total: 75 Hrs.	75 Hrs (3 months clinical postings in OPD & IPD of different medical wards)	150 Hrs
	TOTAL	675 Hrs	390 Hrs	1065 Hrs

Note: Clinical postings: Monday to Friday of 3 hrs. duration.

Third Year BHMS (Duration 1 Year)

Table 3 :
Subjects prescribed and distribution of teaching hours for theory and practical classes

Sl. No.	Subject	Theory	Practical / Tutorial/Seminar	Total
1.	Surgery (Including ENT, Ophthalmology, Dentistry & Orthopedics & Homoeopathic* Therapeutics)	100 Hrs *50 Hrs Total: 150 Hrs.	75 Hrs (3 months clinical postings in ward & OPD)	225 Hrs
2.	Obstetrics & Gynecology (Infant Care & Hom. Therapeutics)*	100 Hrs *50 Hrs Total: 150 Hrs.	75Hrs (3 months clinical postings in ward & OPD)	225 Hrs
3.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	100 Hrs	75 Hrs	175 Hrs
4.	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	100 Hrs	75 Hrs	175 Hrs
5.	Practice of Medicine (Including Pediatrics, Psychology & Skin diseases & Hom. Therapeutics)*	50 Hrs *25 Hrs Total: 75 Hrs.	75 Hrs (3 months clinical postings in OPD & IPD of different medical wards)	150 Hrs
6.	Community medicine	50 Hrs	50 Hrs	100 Hrs
	TOTAL	625 Hrs	425 Hrs	1050 Hrs

Note: Clinical postings: Monday to Saturday of 3 hrs duration.

Fourth Year BHMS (Duration 1 Year)

Table 4 :
Subjects prescribed and distribution of teaching hours for theory and practical classes

Sl. No.	Subject	Theory	Practical / Tutorial/Seminar	Total
	Practice of Medicine (Including Pediatrics, Psychology & Skin disease with Hom. Therapeutics)	100 Hrs 50 Hrs Total 150 Hrs.	200 Hrs (8 months clinical postings in OPD & IPD of different medical wards)	350 Hrs
	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	100 Hrs	75 Hrs	175 Hrs
	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	100 Hrs	75 Hrs	175 Hrs
	Case taking and Repertory	125 Hrs	150 Hrs	275 Hrs
	Community Medicine	100 Hrs	50 Hrs	150 Hrs
	TOTAL	575 Hrs	550 Hrs	1125 Hrs

Note: Clinical classes in the subjects of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy, case taking and Repertory have to be accommodated within Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynaecology and Medical OPD/ IPD postings during II to IV BHMS courses.

4. Attendance

Every candidate shall have attendance of not less than 80% of the total classes conducted in theory and practicals separately in each academic year calculated from the date of commencement of the term to the last working day as notified by the university in each of the subjects prescribed to be eligible to appear for the university examination.

The principal should notify at the college the attendance details of all the students at the end of each term without fail under intimation to the university.

A candidate lacking in attendance and satisfactory progress in any of the subject(s) in theory or practicals / clinical in the first appearance shall not be permitted to appear for the examination in that subject(s).

Special classes, seminars, demonstrations, practicals, tutorials etc shall be arranged for the repeaters in the subject in which they have failed before they are allowed to appear in the next examination, in which attendance is compulsory.

5. Scheme of Examination

Internal Assessment:

It shall be based on evaluation of assignment, presentation of seminar, clinical presentation etc. There shall be periodical tests and internal (theory & practical) examinations in each academic year. Although the question of number of examinations is left to the institution, there should be a minimum of three Internal assessment examinations during the I, II, III and IV BHMS course and average of best of two examination marks for each year should be taken into consideration while calculating the marks of the internal assessment. Day-to-day records should be given importance in the internal assessment. Proper record of the work should be maintained, which will be the basis of internal assessment of all students and should be available for scrutiny. Assistant Professor and above or lecturer with 3 years of teaching experience in the concerned subject can conduct internal assessment examination.

Proportion of marks for Internal Assessment shall be 20 % of maximum marks prescribed for university examination for each subject in theory and practical. Please see Tables V to VIII.

A student must secure at least 50% of total marks fixed for internal assessment in a particular subject in order to be eligible to appear in University Examination in that subject.

Each student appearing for I, II, III & IV BHMS shall maintain practical record/ journal comprising of 20 cases (10 short & 10 long cases) with complete processing of the case material for each examination, which shall be evaluated by the head of the department.

There shall be provision for improvement of the internal assessment of all these examinations and journal work in I, II, III & IV BHMS examinations respectively.

6. University Examination

The university shall conduct two examinations annually with an interval of not less than four to six months between the two examinations.

Schedule of Examination

I BHMS - The first year BHMS examination shall be at the end of 18 months after admission

II BHMS - The second year BHMS examination shall follow one year of course of study after the I BHMS examination

III BHMS - The third year BHMS examination shall follow one year of course of study after the II BHMS examination

IV BHMS - The fourth year BHMS examination shall follow one year of course of study after the III BHMS examination

All examinations shall be held as per notification issued in the calendar of events by the university from time to time.

Particulars of subjects for university examination

The subjects, the number of theory papers, practical and viva-voce examination shall be as follows.

I BHMS :

- **Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic philosophy and Psychology.** There shall be one theory paper and one viva-voce (oral) examination.
- **Anatomy including Histology and Embryology.** There shall be two theory papers. One Practical and one viva-voce amination.
- **Physiology including Biochemistry.** There shall be two theory papers, one practical and one viva-voce examination.
- **Homoeopathic pharmacy.** There shall be one theory, one practical & one viva-voce examination.
- **Homoeopathic Materia Medica.** There shall be one theory and one viva-voce examination

II BHMS :

- **Pathology and Microbiology.** There shall be one theory paper, one practical and one viva-voce examination.
- **Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.** There shall be one theory paper, one practical and one viva-voce examination.
- **Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology.** There shall be one theory paper, one practical and one viva-voce examination.
- **Homoeopatic Materia Medica.** There shall be one theory paper, one practical and one viva-voce examination.

III BHMS :

- **Organon Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology.** There shall be one theory paper, one practical and one viva-voce examination.
- **Surgery.** There shall be three theory papers, one practical and one vica-voce examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the surgical instruments, bandages and general measures related to surgery, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of surgical disease through clinical

examination. X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

- **Obstetrics & Gynaecology** including infant care. There shall be three theory papers, one practical and one viva-voce examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill one the specimens, models, instruments and general appliances related to Obstetrics, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of Gynaecological disease through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

- **Homoeopathic Materia Medica.** There shall be one theory paper, one bedside practical and one viva-voce examination. The bedside examination shall be on two acute cases with special reference to their nosological diagnosis & therapeutic diagnosis from Homoeopathic point of view.

IV BHMS :

- **Practice of Medicine including Paediatrics, Psychiatry and Dermatology.** There shall be three theory papers one bedside practical and one viva-voce examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the nosological and therapeutic diagnosis, through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques and detailed case takings on long and short cases. The case reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

- **Case taking and Repertory.** There shall be one theory papers, one practical and one viva-voce examination. The practical examination shall consist of the Homoeopathic principles on case taking of one long case and one short case and the methods of arriving the repotorial totality, through case analysis and actual repertorisation. The skill of finding rubries from Kent and Bonninghausam Repertories, the case reports of the students carried out during the course shall be considered for the oral examination.

- **Homoeopathic Materia Medica.** There shall be two theory papers, one bedside practical and one viva-voce examination. The bedside examination shall be one long case and one short case with special reference to their nosological diagnosis and therapeutic diagnosis from Homoeopathic point of view. The case reports of the students carried out during the course shall be considered for the oral examination.

- **Organon of Medicine and Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy** shall consist of two theory papers one practical and one viva-voce examination. The practical examination consist of two theory papers and one practical examination. The practical examination shall be on the Homoeopathic orientation of cases in relation to miasmatic diagnosis, general management, posology, second prescription etc.

- **Community Medicine including Health Education and Family Welfare.** There shall be one theory paper, one practical and one viva-voce examination. The practical examination shall be on spotting and identification of specimens and matters related to the community oriented problems.

7. Distribution of Marks

a. Distribution of Marks for internal assessment is given in Tables V to VIII. Particulars of subjects, number of papers, duration and distribution of marks for the University examinations are given in Tables IX to XII.

b. Topic wise distribution of marks is theory is given in concerned subjects. these are suggestive some validations may occur.

7.1. Internal Assessment

Table: V - Distribution of Marks for Internal Assessment for I BHMS

	Homoeo-pathic Materia Medica and Therap-eutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles Homoeo-pathic Philosophy & Psychology	Anatomy	Physiology including Bioche-mistry	Homoeo-pathic Pharmacy
Theory, Max. marks.	100	100	200	200	100
Internal Assessment.	20	20	40	40	20
Practical, Max. marks	*	*	200	200	100
Internal Assessment	*	*	40	40	20

* Note: No practical examination in these subjects.

Table: VI - Distribution of Marks for Internal Assessment for II BHMS

	Pathology and Microbiology	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology
Theory, Max. marks	100	100	100	100
Internal Assessment	20	20	20	20
Practical, Max. marks	100	100	100	100
Internal assessment	20	20	20	20

Table: VII - Marks Distribution for Internal Assessment for III BHMS

	Surgery including ENT Ophthalmology & Dental Homoeopathic Therapeutics	Obstetric and Gynecology Infant care & Homoeopathic Therapeutics	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology
Theory, Max. marks	300	300	100	100
Internal Assessment	60	60	20	20
Practical, Max. marks	200	200	100	100
Internal assessment	40	40	20	20

Table: VIII - Marks Distribution for Internal Assessment for IV BHMS

	Practice of Medicine Homoeo-pathic Therape-utics	Homoeo-pathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeo-pathic Philosophy	Repertory	Community Medicine
Theory, Max marks	300	200	200	100	100
Internal Assessment	60	40	40	20	20
Practical, max marks	200	200	200	100	100
Internal assessment	40	40	40	20	20

7.2. Particulars of subjects for University examinations, number of papers, duration and distribution of marks

Table: IX - I BHMS Examination

	Homoeo. Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	Anatomy	Physiology including Bioche-mistry	Homoeo-pathic Pharmacy
A. Theory					
1. Written Paper No.of Papers and Maximum marks for each paper.	1x100=100	1x100=100	2x100=200	2x100=200	1x100=100

Theory Total	100	100	200	200	100
Theory Pass Marks	50	50	100	100	50
B. Practical & Viva-Voce					
1. Practical	*	*	100	100	50
2. Viva-Voce	50	50	100	100	50
Total	50	50	200	200	100
Pass Marks	25	25	100	100	50
C. Grand Total	150	150	400	400	200
Pass Marks	75	75	200	200	100

* Note: No practical examination in these subjects.

Table: X - II BHMS Examination

	Pathology and Micro biology	Forensic Medicine and toxicology	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology
A. Theory				
1. Written Paper No.of Papers and Maximum marks for each paper.	1x100=100	1x100=100	1x100=100	1x100=100
Theory Total	100	100	100	100
Theory Pass Marks	50	50	50	50
B. Practical & Viva-Voce				
1. Practical	50	50	50	50
2. Viva-Voce	50	50	50	50
Total	100	100	100	100
Pass Marks	50	50	50	50
C. Grand Total	200	200	200	200
Pass Marks	100	100	100	100

Table: XI - III B.H.M.S. Examination

	Surgery including ENT O phthalmology & Dental Homoeopathic Therapeutics	Obstetric and Gynecology Infant care & Homoeopathic Therapeutics	Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology
A. Theory				
1. Written Paper No.of Papers and Maximum marks for each paper.	3x100=300	3x100=300	1x100=100	1x100=100
Theory Total	300	300	100	100
Theory Pass Marks	150	150	50	50
B. Practical & Viva-Voce				
1. Practical	100	100	50	50
2. Viva-Voce	100	100	50	50
Total	200	200	100	100
Pass Marks	100	100	50	50
C. Grand Total	500	500	200	200
Pass Marks	250	250	100	100

Table: XII - IV BHMS examination

	Practice of Medicine Homoeo-pathic Therapeutics	Homoeo-pathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeo-pathic Philosophy	Repertory	Community Medicine
A. Theory					
1. Written Paper No.of Papers and Maximum marks for each paper.	3x100=300	2x100=200	2x100=200	1x100=100	1x100=100
Theory Total	300	200	200	100	100
Theory Pass Marks	150	100	100	50	50
B. Practical & Viva-Voce					
1. Practical	100	100	50	50	50
2. Viva-Voce	100	100	50	50	50

Total	200	200	100	100	100
Pass Marks	100	100	50	50	50
Grand Total	500	400	300	200	200
Pass Marks	250	200	150	100	100

8. Eligibility for University Examination

I BHMS - A student shall be eligible to appear for I BHMS examination provided he/she has pursued the course satisfactorily and has requisite attendance as per regulation.

II BHMS - No candidate shall be eligible to appear in II BHMS examination unless he/she has passed in the first BHMS examination in all the subjects prescribed for University examination and has required attendance as per regulation.

III BHMS - No candidate shall be eligible to appear in III BHMS examination unless he/she has passed in the second BHMS examination and has required attendance as per regulation. Note:- to consider as pass in second BHMS examination, a candidate has to pass in all the subjects prescribed for the University examination. In case a candidate has failed in one or more subjects in II BHMS examination he/she shall have to pass in these failed subject(s) atleast one term (6 months) before he/she is allowed to appear in the III BHMS examination.

IV BHMS - No candidate shall be eligible to appear in IV BHMS examination unless he/she has passed in the third examination and he/she has requisite attendance as per regulation. Note:- to consider as pass in third BHMS examination, a candidate shall have to pass in all the subjects prescribed for the university examination. In case a candidate has failed in one or more subjects in third BHMS examination, he/she shall have to pass in the failed subject(s) at least one term (6 months) before he/she is allowed to appear in the IV BHMS examination.

9.1. Criteria for pass in a subject

A candidate to be declared as pass in any subject, shall secure separately, in Theory and Practicals / Clinicals including Viva-voce examination, not less than 50% of maximum marks prescribed for the University examination.

A candidate who has passed in a subject or subjects need not appear in that subject(s) in the subsequent examination if he/she has failed in other subject or subjects.

9.2. Criteria for pass in I year, II year, III year and IV year BHMS examination

To consider as pass in BHMS examination, a candidate has to pass in all the prescribed subjects of the University examination for the concerned year.

10. Facility to keep term

a. No student shall be permitted to join the Para-clinical/Clinical group of subjects until he/she has passed all the Pre-clinical subjects of I BHMS for which he/she will be permitted not more than four chances including original examination.

b. A candidate must pass Second BHMS examination at least one term (6 months) before he/she is allowed to appear in the Third BHMS examination.

c. A candidate must pass the Third BHMS examination at least one term (6 months) before he/she is allowed to appear in the Fourth BHMS examination.

11. Number of Attempts

If a candidate fails to pass in all the subjects within four chances I or II or III BHMS examination, he/she shall be required to prosecute a further course of study of all the subjects and in all parts for one year to the satisfaction of the head of the college and appear for examination in all the subjects.

Provided that if a student appearing for the Fourth BHMS examination, has only one subject to pass at the end of prescribed chances, he shall be allowed to appear at the next examination in that particular subject and shall complete the examination with this special chance.

12. Declaration of Class :

a. A candidate having appeared in all the subjects in the same examination and passed that examination in the first attempt and secures 75% of marks or more of grand total marks prescribed will be declared to have passed the examination with distinction.

b. A candidate having appeared in all the subjects in the same examination and passed that examination in the first attempt and secures 65% of marks or more but less than 75% of grand total marks prescribed will be declared to have passed the examination in First Class.

c. A candidate having appeared in all the subjects in the same examination and passed that examination in the first attempt and secures 50% of marks or more but less than 65% of grand total marks prescribed will be declared to have passed the examination in Second Class.

d. A candidate passing a university examination in more than one attempt shall be placed in Pass class irrespective of the percentage of marks secured by him/her in the examination.

[Please note fraction of marks should not be rounded off for clauses (a), (b) and (c)]

13. Transfer of students from one college to another (Migration)

a. A student studying in a Homoeopathic Medical College may be allowed to migrate/ transfer to another Homoeopathic Medical College under same or another University.

b. The University concerned can allow the migration/ transfer within three months after passing the First BHMS examination, as a rule.

c. Migration/ Transfer of students during the course of their training for the clinical subjects shall be avoided.

d. The number of students migrating/ transferring from one college to another college during one year will be kept to the minimum so that the training of regular students of that college is not adversely affected. The number of students migrating/ transferring to/from any one college should not exceed the limit of 5% of its intake subject to a maximum of 5 students in any one Homoeopathy college in one year.

e. Cases not covered under the above regulations may be referred to the Council for consideration on individual merits.

f. Intimation about the admission of migrated/ transferred students into any College shall be sent to the Council forthwith.

14. Compulsory Internship Training

a. Each candidate shall to undergo compulsory rotating internship of one year, after passing the final BHMS Examination, to the satisfaction of the Principal of the Homoeopathic Medical College. The candidate shall be eligible for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) by the University only after successful completion of internship.

b. All parts of the internship training shall be undertaken at the hospital attached to the College, and, in cases where such hospital cannot accommodate all of its students for internship then such candidates/ students shall be informed in writing by the college and it shall be the responsibility of the College to ensure that each of such students is put on internship training in a Homoeopathic Hospital or dispensary run by Government or local bodies.

c. To enable the State Board/ Council of Homoeopathy to grant provisional registration of minimum of one year to each candidate to undertake the internship, the University concerned shall issue a provisional pass certificate on passing the final BHMS examination to each successful candidate. Provided that in the event of shortage or unsatisfactory work, the period of compulsory internship and the provisional registration shall be accordingly extended by the State Board/ Council.

d. Full registration shall only be given by the State Boards if the BHMS degree awarded by the University concerned is a recognized medical qualification as per Section 13 (1) of the Act, and Board shall award registration to such candidates who produce certificate of completion /compulsory rotating internship of not less than one year duration from the Principal of College where one has been a bonafide student which shall also declare that the candidate is eligible for it.

e. The intern students shall not prescribe treatment including medicines, and each of them shall work under the direct supervision of Head of Department concerned and/ or a Resident Medical Officer. No intern student shall issue any medicolegal document under his/ her signature.

f. Each candidate shall complete the internship training within a period of 24 months after passing the final year examination. In extraordinary circumstances, if the candidate fails to complete within the stipulated period, he/she shall seek extension from the university.

2. The internship training shall be regulated by the Principal in consultation with concerned Heads of Departments and R.M.O. as under:

a. Each intern shall be asked to maintain a record of work, which is to be constantly monitored by the Head of concerned Department and/ or Resident Medical Officer under whom the intern is posted. The scrutiny of record shall be done in an objective way to update the knowledge, skill and aptitude of intern.

b. The stress during the internship training shall be on case taking, evaluation of symptoms, nosological and miasmatic diagnosis analysis, repertorisation and management of sick people based on principles of Homoeopathy. Weekly seminars and tutorial classes shall be conducted wherein, interns in rotation be given a chance to present their cases for discussion, and concerned teachers/ R.M.O. shall assess the performance of each interns.

c. Rotation of intern-students shall be as under:
   1. Medicine - 8 Months wherein the intern will be rotated in each branch of Medicine.
   2. Surgery - 1 Month.
   3. Obstetrics & Gynecology including Reproductive & Child health care - 2 months [1 month each]
   4. Community Medicine (including PHC/CHC) - 1 month.

d. Each intern shall be exposed to clinicopathology work to acquire skill in taking samples and doing routine blood - examination, blood smear for parasites, sputum examination, urine and stool examination. Students shall be trained to correlate laboratory findings with diagnosis and management of sick people.

e. Each intern shall be given opportunities to learn the diagnostic techniques like X-rays, Ultrasonography, E.C.G., Spirometer and other modern techniques and use the findings for diagnosis and management of cases.

f. Each intern student shall be given adequate knowledge about issuing of medico-legal certificates including medical and fitness certificates, death certificates, birth certificates, court procedures, laws and acts given in the curriculum of Forensic Medicine.

g. Each intern shall maintain records of 40 acute and 25 chronic cases complete in all manner including follow up in Practice of Medicine, record of 5 antenatal check-up and 3 delivery cases attended by him/her in Department of Obstetrics and 3 cases of Gynaecology; records of 5 surgical cases assisted by him (and demonstrational knowledge of dressings) in Surgery department, and records of knowledge gained in Primary Health Centres, Community health Centres, various health programmes.

g. Each intern shall be given liberty to choose an elective assignment on any subject, and complete out-put shall be furnished in writing by the intern in respect of elective assignment to the Principal of the College within internship duration.

h. Each intern shall be posted on duty in such a manner that each of them attend at least 15 days in O.P.D. and 15 days in I.P.D. at least in each month (except for duty in Community Medicine) and attend the other parts of duty including self-preparation in Library.

i. Each intern-student shall be made to learn importance of maintaining statistics and records, intern-student shall also be familiarized with research-methodology.

3.

a. Each intern shall not avail more than 30 days of leave during the entire period of his/her internship training.

b. Each intern shall not avail more than ten days of leave during each postings.

c. Each intern shall be on duty of at least 6 hrs. per day during the compulsory internship training.

SECTION V

Course Description
Anatomy And Physiology Including Biochemistry

Study of Normal Man in Pre clinical Period.

Man is a conscious mentalised, living being and functions as a whole. Human knowledge has become so vast that for precise comprehension of man as a whole, development of different branches of science like anatomy, physiology and psychology was necessary. But such a division is only an expedient; man nevertheless remains indivisible.

Consciousness, life and its phenomena cannot be explained merely in terms of cell physiology or of quantum mechanics or by physiological concepts, which in their turn are based on chemico-physical concepts.

Though anatomy and physiology are hitherto being taught as entirely different subjects, a watertight barrier should not be erected between them; structure (anatomy) and function (Physiology) are correlated aspects and the physio-chemical processes are expressions of experiential phenomenon, called life.

OBJECTIVES:

Student shall

a. Have understanding of morphological principles, which will be correlated with the physiological and psychological principles, which determine and influence the organism of the living body as a functional unit.

b. Be able to correlate and interpret the structural organism and normal physiology of the human body and enabled to provide data on which to anticipate disturbance of functions.

c. Be able to recognize the anatomical and physiological basis of the clinical science and symptoms of disorders due to injury, disease and mal development.

d. Be able to understand the factors involved in development of organs.

e. Be able to understand the factors involved in the development of pathological process and the possible complications, which may arise there from.

f. Be able to apply knowledge of pre-clinical subjects for ordinary methods of examination and

treatment (including surgery) that may involve such knowledge.

g. Be able to pick out strange, rare and uncommon symptoms from pathognomic symptoms and drugs for the purpose of applying the law of similars in homoeopathic practice.

Anatomy

Instructions in Anatomy be so planned as to present a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body. The amount of detail, which he is required to memorize, should be reduced to the minimum. Major emphasis should be laid on functional anatomy of the living subject rather than on the static structures of the cadaver, and on general anatomical positions and broad relation of the viscera, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and lymphatic study of the cadaver is only a mean to this end. Students should not be burdened with minute anatomical details, which have no clinical significance.

Through dissection of the entire body is essential for the preparation of the student for this clinical studies, the burden of dissection can be reduce and such saving of time can be effected, it considerable reduction of the amount of topographical details is made and the following points: -

a. Only such details as have professional of general educational value for the medical student should be presented to him.

b. The purpose of dissection is not to create technically expert prosecutors but to give the student an understanding of the body in relation to its function, and the dissection should be designed to achieve this end, for example, ignoring of small and clinically unimportant blood vessels results in such clearer dissection and much clearer picture of the main structures and their natural relationships.

c. Much that is at present taught by dissection could be demonstrated as usefully through prepared dissected specimens.

d. Normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical training. The structure of the body should be presented linking functional aspect.

e. Actual dissection should be preceded by a course of lectures on the general structure of the organ or the system under discussion and them its function. In this way anatomical and physiological knowledge can be presented to students in an integrated form and the instruction of the whole course of anatomy and physiology made more interesting, lively and practical.

f. A good part of the theoretical lectures on anatomy can be transferred to tutorial classes with demonstrations.

   A few lectures or demonstrations on the clinical and applied anatomy should be arranged in the later part of the course. They should preferably be given by a clinician and should aim at demonstrating the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the clinician.

   Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view of presenting the subject in an integrated manner.

Formal classroom lectures to be reduced but demonstrations and tutorials to be increased.

There should be joint teaching-cum demonstration sessions with clinical materials illustrating applied aspect of Anatomy in relation to clinical subjects. This should be arranged once a fortnight and even form part of series of introductory lectures if be needed.

There should be joint seminars with the departments of Physiology and Biochemistry and should be organized once a month. There shall be a close correlation in the teaching of gross Anatomy, Histology, Embryology and Genetics. The teaching of areas and systems in Anatomy, Physiology including Biochemistry shall be integrated as far as possible.

Theory (250 Hours)

A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body. Emphasis should be laid down on the general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and lymphatic. Candidates should not be burdened with minute anatomical details of every description, which has no clinical significance.

Candidates will be required to recognize anatomical specimen and to identify and answer questions on structures displayed in recent dissections, to be familiar with the bones and their articulations including the vertebrae, the skull and with the manner of classification of the long bones.

Emphasis will not be laid on minute details except in so far as is necessary to the understanding or in their application to medicine and surgery. Candidates are expected to know the attachments of muscles sufficiently to understand their action, but not be precise-details of the origin and insertion of every muscle. Knowledge of the minor details of the bones of the hand, foot their articulation and details of the small bones of the skull will not be required.

The curriculum of Anatomy should be divided under the following headings:-

I. Gross Anatomy - to be dealt under the following categories :-

a. Introductory lectures with demonstrations
b. Systematic series

The study to be covered by deductive lectures, lecture, demonstrations, surface and radiological anatomy, by dissection of the cadaver and study if dissected specimen. Knowledge thus obtained together with co-relation of facts should be integrated into living anatomy. Details of topographical relation should be stressed for these parts, which are of importance in general practice.

i. Superior extremity, inferior extremity, head, neck, thorax, abdomen and pelvis to be studied regionally and system by system (special reference to be made to development and its anomalies, regional, innervation, functional groups of muscles in relation to joints of otherwise and Applied Anatomy).

ii. Endocrine organs with special reference to development and applied anatomy.

II. Development Anatomy - General principles of development and growth and the effect of hereditary and environment factors to be given by lectures, charts, models and slides.

III. Neuro-Anatomy - Gross anatomy of brain and spinal cord and the main nerve tracts. The peripheral nerves. Cranial nerves their relation, course and distributions.

Autonomic nervous system-development and anomalies, applied Anatomy.

(The study to be covered by lectures, lecture-demonstrations of brain and cord, and clinical co-relation.)

N.B.:- The practical study should precede the study of physiology of nervous system, Early co-relation with the clinical course desirable.

IV. Micro Anatomy (Histology) - Modern concepts of cell, epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscular tissue, nervous tissue and systemic structure.

A. Introductory Lectures:- **25 Hrs.**

a. Modern concept of cell-components and their functions, why a cell divides, cell division, types with their signification.

b. Genetic individuality:- (i) Elementary genetics definition, health and diseases, result of interaction between organism and its environments, utility of knowledge from homoeopathic point of view.

i. Mandel's laws and their significance
ii. Applied genetics

B. Embryology **25 Hrs.**

a. Zygote formation.
b. Germ layers
c. Embryo
d. Foetal membranes
e. Marula, Blastula, Cleavege
f. Formation of Chorion, Amnion, Yolk sac
g. Allentois
h. Natochord formation.
i. Features and functions of placenta
j. Features of umbilical cord
k. Congenital anomalies.

C. General Anatomy & Micro-anatomy **20 Hrs.**

D. Regional anatomy - Regional Anatomy shall be taught with emphasis on developmental anatomy, broad relationship, surface marking, Radiological anatomy, and applied anatomy.

Extremities

a. Upper **20 Hrs.**

1. Skeleton, position and functions of joints.
2. Muscle groups, Brachial plexus.
3. Arterial supply, venous drainage, neuro vascular bundles, lymphatic and lymph nodes, relation of nerves to bones.
4. Joints with special emphasis on shoulder, elbow, wrist joints. Muscle producing movement, results of nerve injury.
5. Radiology of bones and joints. classification, determination of age.
6. Applied anatomy.
7. Surface marking of main arteries, nerves.

b. Lower **30 Hrs.**

1. Skeleton, position and functions of joints.
2. Muscle groups, lumber plexus.
3. Arterial supply, venous drainage, neuro vascular bundles, lymphatic and lymph nodes, relation of nerves to bones.
4. Joints with special emphasis on lumbo - sacral, hip, knee and ankle joints, muscles producing movement, results of nerve injury.
5. Radiology of bones and joints. classification, determination of age.
6. Applied anatomy.
7. Surface marking of main arteries, nerves.

Thorax **30 Hrs.**

1. Skeleton, joints, muscles, chest wall-diaphragm, innervation of abdominal and thoracic respiration, different with age. The mammary gland, lymphatic drainage.
2. The pleura & lungs.
3. Arrangements structures in the mediastinum, heart, coronary artery great vessels, trachea, oesophagus, lymph nodes, thymus.
4. Radiology of heart, aorta, lungs, bronchogram.
5. Surface marking-pleura, lungs, heart-valves of heart, border, arch of aorta, superior venacava, bifurcation of trachea.

Abdomen and Pelvis **40 Hrs.**

1. The abdominal wall-skin and muscles, innervation of fascia, peritoneum, blood vessels, lymphatics, autonomic ganglia and plexuses.
2. Stomach, small intestine, caecum, appendix, large intestine.
3. Duodenum, pancreas, kidneys, uterus, supra-renals.
4. Liver and gall bladder.
5. Pelvis, skeleton and joints, muscles of the pelvis, organs internal and external genitalia in male and in the female, lumbosacral plexus, vessels, lumphatics, autonomic ganglia and plexus.
6. Blood vessels and nerve plexuses of abdomen and pelvis, the portal venous system.
7. Applied anatomy of referred pain, portal system anastomosis, catheterization of the urinary bladder in the male and female.
8. Surface marking of organs and blood vessels.

Head and Neck **30 Hrs.**

1. Scalp-innervation, vascular supply middle menigeal artery
2. Face-main muscles groups, muscles of facial expression muscles of mastication, innervation of skin and repair muscles, vascular supply, principles of repair scalp and face wrinkles.
3. The eyelids, eyeball, lachrymal apparatus, the muscles that move the eyeball.
4. The nasal cavity and nasopharynx, septum, conchae, paranasalsimus, Eustachian tube, lymphoid masses.
5. Oral cavity and pharynx.
6. Larynx and laryngeal part of Pharynx structure (No details) functions, nerve supply, larynageoscopic appearances.
7. Cervical vertebrae, joints of head and neck.
8. Structures of neck, sternomastoid, brachial plexus, main arteries and veins, disposition of lymph nodes, areas of drainage, phrenic nerve, thyroid gland and its blood supply, para-thyroid, the trachea, oesophagus. The position of the Sub-mandibular and sublingual salivary glands.
9. Teeth and dentition
10. The external, middle and internal ear
11. Applied anatomy
12. Surface marking: Parotid gland, middle meningeal artery, thyroid gland, common internal and external carotid arteries.

Neuro-Anatomy **20 Hrs.**

1. Meanings - functions of
2. Cerebrum-areas of localization, vascular supply basal ganglion, internal capsule.
3. Cerebellum functions.
4. Pens, medullar midbrain, cranial nerves, palsies.
5. Cerebro-spinal fluid-formation, circulation function, absorption.
6. Cranial nerves, origin, courses (within minimum anatomical details) areas of distribution;
7. The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system location, distribution, function.
8. Applied anatomy of lumbar puncture, refered pain, spinal anesthesia, increased intra cranial pressure.

Histological study systemic - various organs **10 Hrs.**

Practical (325 Hours)

Demonstration of dissected parts/ Dissection of the whole human body.

Identification of histological specimen of tissues and organs viz., liver, kidney, lungs, thyroid, pancreas, spleen, trachea, oesophagus, stomach, tongue, intestine, large intestine, testes, every bone, adipose tissue, spinal cord, suprarenal gland, parotid gland, anterior pituitary, salivary glands, skin, parathyroid gland, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, cardiac muscle.

Chapter wise Distribution of Practical Hours

Introductory	-	05 Hrs.
Histology	-	30 Hrs.
Osteology	-	60 Hrs.
Arthropology	-	20 Hrs.

Head & Neck	-	35 Hrs.
Thorax	-	45 Hrs.
Abdomen	-	25 Hrs.
Pelvis	-	25 Hrs.
Upper Extremities and Lower Extremities	-	35 Hrs.
Surface Anatomy	-	25 Hrs.
Radiological Anatomy	-	20 Hrs.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory:

The distribution of chapter wise marks in written paper may be as follows: *

Paper - I

Upper Extremity	25 marks
Head	10 marks
Face	10 marks
Neck	20 marks
Brain	10 marks
General Anatomy & Micro-Anatomy	20 marks
General Embryology	05 marks

Paper - II

Thorax	20 marks
Abdomen	30 marks
Pelvis	25 marks
Lower extremity	25 marks

* These are suggestive, some variations may occur.

Types of Questions with Marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical:

Maximum marks : 100 **Max.Time : 2 Hrs.**

1. Spotters : 10 Spotters (including Micro-anatomy slides)	
5 marks each 10 x 5 = 50	50 marks
Identification	1 marks
Anatomical significance	4 marks
2. Discussion : (Specimens)	
Discussion on two given dissected specimen, each carrying	15 marks.
Upper half above diaphragm	15 marks
Lower half including diaphragm	15 marks
3. Surface marking:	10 Marks
4. Practical Records:	10 Marks
C. Viva-Voce (Oral) Examination:	**100 Marks**

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Anatomy	200	100	100	100	200	100	400	200

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Anatomy

Text Books

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Essentials of Human Anatomy a. Thorax and Abdomen. b. Head & Neck c. Neuroanatomy d. Superior and Inferior extremity e. Histology	Datta A.K.	Current Book International
2.	Text book of Anatomy with colour Atlas a. Introduction, Osteology, upper extremity, lower extremity. b. Thorax and Abdomen c. Head, neck & CNS	Singh Inderbir	J.P. Brothers, New Delhi.
3.	Text book of Histology	Singh Inderbir	J.P. Brothers, New Delhi.
4.	Text book of Human Embryology	Singh Inderbir	Macmillan India Ltd., Madras.
5.	Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy Vol. I to III	Romanes	Oxford Medical Publishers

Reference Books

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Gray's Anatomy	ELBS	William & Warwick
2.	Cunningham's text book of Anatomy	Oxford Med. Publishers	Romanes
3.	Last's Anatomy; Regional and applied	Churchill Lvingstone	Mc Minn
4.	Clinical Anatomy for Medical students	Little, Brown & Company	Richard S. Snell
5.	Clinical Neuroanatomy for Medical students	Lippincott, Raven Publication.	Richard S. Snell
6.	Langmann's Medical Embryology	William's & Wilkins	Sadler
7.	Essentials of Histology	Little, Brown and Co.	Krause
8.	Ross and Wilson's Physiology in Health and Illness	Churchill Ligingstone	Wilson & Waugh

9.	De' Flores Atlas of Histology with functional correlation	William's & Wilkins	Eroschenko
10.	Clinical oriented Anatomy	Little Brown and Company - Boston Current Book International	Moorie & Kieth L.
11.	Elements of Medical Genetics	ELBS, U.K.	Emery Muller
12.	Bailey's Text Book of Histology	Williams, Baltimore	Copenhaver

PHYSIOLOGY INCLUDING BIOCHEMISTRY

The purpose of a course in physiology is to teach the functions, processes and inter-relationship of the different organs and systems of the normal and disturbance in disease and to equip the student with normal standards of reference for use while diagnosing and treating deviations from the normal. To a Homoeopath, the human organism is an integrated whole body life and mind; and though life includes all the chemico-physical processes it transcends them. There can be no symptoms of disease without vital force animating the human organism and it is primarily and the vital force, which is deranged in disease. Physiology shall be taught from the standpoint of description physical processes underlying them in health.

There should be close co-operation between the various departments while teaching the different systems. There should be joint courses between the two departments of anatomy and physiology so that there is maximum co-ordination in the teaching of these subjects. Seminars should be arranged periodically and lectures of anatomy, physiology and bio-chemistry should bring home the point to the students that the integrated approach is more meaningful

Theory (250 Hours)

Introduction **04 Hrs.**

Fundamental phenomena of life. The cell and its differentiation. Tissues and organs of the body.

Bio-Chemical Principles **08 Hrs.**

Elementary constituents of protoplasm, Chemistry of proteins, carbohydrates and lipids, Enzymes:

Bio-Physical Principles **06 Hrs.**

Units of concentration of blood, urine and other body fluids, ions, electrolytes and non-electrolytes filtration, diffusion, ultrafiltration, dialysis, surface tension, absorption, hydrotrophy, donnan's equilibrium colloid, acid-base concentration.

Environmental Physiology **03 Hrs.**

1. Skin-structure and functions.
2. Regulations of body temperature hypothermia

Skeleto-Muscular System **08 Hrs.**

1. General introduction and classification of muscle fibers
2. Excitation-contraction coupling and molecular basis of contraction.
3. Properties of skeletal muscles and factors affecting development of tension.
4. Energy metabolism of muscles

Muscle Nerve Physiology **04 Hrs.**

1. Structure and function of nerve cell.
2. Bioelectric phenomena in the nerve and muscle. R. M. P., Action potential and its propagation, neuromuscular transmission.
3. Classification and properties of nerve fibers.
4. Wallerian degeneration, regeneration and reaction of degeneration.

Blood **26 Hrs.**

1. Composition and functions in general.
2. Physiology of plasma proteins, normal values, E.S.R. and other blood indices.
3. Physiology of R.B.C., W.B.C. and platelets formation, fate and physiological functions of formed elements of blood and Anaemia.
4. Body fluid compartments, their measurements, blood volume and its regulation.
5. A.B.O. and Blood group systems.
6. Lymphatics and R.E. system.
7. Coagulation, haemostasis and thrombosis.

Cardio Vascular System (C.V.S) **28 Hrs.**

1. Structure and properties of cardiac muscle.
2. Generation and conduction of cardiac impulse, E.C.G. (Normal).
3. Cardiac cycle with reference to pressure, volume changes, heart sounds etc.
4. Heart rate and its regulations.
5. Haemodynamics, B.P. and its regulation
6. Nervous and chemical control of blood pressure.
7. Physiological basis of shock.
8. Regional Circulations.

Respiratory System **20 Hrs.**

1. Introduction, general organization.
2. Mechanics of respiration, compliance.
3. Pulmonary volumes and capacities
4. Pulmonary and alveolar ventilation
5. Physical principles of gaseous exchange & transport of respiratory gases.
6. Nervous and chemical control of respiration.
7. Hypoxia, acclimatization, cyanosis, dyspnoea, asphyxia, abnormal respiration,
8. Pulmonary function tests.
9. Effect of high and low atmospheric pressure effect of respiration on circulation, artificial respiration.

Digestive System **18 Hrs.**

1. General introduction, Organisation plan and evolutionary significance.
2. Composition, function and regulation of salivary, gastric pancreatic intestinal and biliary secretions.
3. Movements of G. I. tract.
4. Absorption in G.I. tract.
5. Physiology of Liver and Gall bladder structure and functions.

Excretory System **15 Hrs.**

1. General introduction, structure, functions of kidney and Renal blood flow.
2. Mechanism of formation of urine.
3. Mechanism of concentration and dilution of urine
4. Physiology of micturition.
5. Artificial Kidney.

Endocrine **20 Hrs.**

1. Physiology of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla.
2. Regulation of secretion of endocrine glands.
3. Clinical study of hypo & hyper secretion of hormones.

Reproduction **10 Hrs.**

1. Introduction in general and types of reproduction.
2. Physiology of tests and ovaries
3. Physiology of menstruation, pregnancy and lactation.
4. Placenta and its function, foetal circulation and respiration.

Central Nervous System **30 Hrs.**

1. General Organisation, structure and function of nerve cell and neuralgia.
2. Cerebrospinal fluid.
3. Physiology of synapse and receptor organs.
4. Physiology of reflex action - classification properties etc. of reflexes.
5. Sensory and motor tracts and effects of sections transaction and hemi section of the spinal cord.
6. Spinal, decereberate and decorticate preparations and Regulations of posture and equilibrium.
7. Reticular formation.
8. Cerebellum and basal ganglia.
9. Sensory and motor cortex.
10. Physiology of voluntary movements.
11. Higher functions of cortex: sleep and wakefulness, EEG, memory, speech, learning.
12. Physiology of thalamus and hypothalamus and limbic system.
13. Physiology of autonomic nervous system, peripheral and central mechanism.

Special Senses **10 Hrs.**

1. Physiology of taste and smell sensation.
2. Ear- General anatomy, conduction of sound waves through external, middle and internal ear.
3. Peripheral and central mechanism of hearing and auditory pathways.

4. General anatomy refractory media and protective mechanisms in Eye.
5. Formation, circulation and functions of aquous humor.
6. Physiology of optics, formation of image, accommodation errors of refraction, acuity of vision.
7. Physiology of retina photographer functions, dark and light adoption, photochemistry of vision, colour vision.
8. Visual pathway and effects of lesions at various levels.

Biochemistry **40 Hrs.**

1. Biochemical principles and elementary constituents of protoplasm.
2. Chemistry of proteins.
3. Chemistry of carbohydrates.
4. Chemistry of lipids
5. Enzymes and vitamins.
6. Metabolism of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals. Biophysical process and their
7. principles in relation to human body.
8. Elements of Nutrition and Vitamins, BMR, Respiratory Quotient, Balanced diet, liver, gastric and renal function tests.

Practical (325 Hours)

List of Practicals

1. Method of Collection of Blood.
2. Haemoglobinometry (RBC count).
3. The Microscope-Construction; Use & Care.
4. Total White Blood Cell Count.
5. Differential WBC Count.
6. Packed Cell Volume
7. Calculation of Blood Indices.
8. E.S.R.
9. Bleeding Time.
10. Clotting Time.
11. Blood Groups.
12. History taking and General Examination.
13. Pulse.
14. Determination of Arterial Blood Pressure in Humans and effect of posture, exercise and cold stress.
15. Clinical examination of the Respiratory system.
16. Clinical examination of the abdomen.
17. Clinical examination of cardiovascular system.
18. E.C.G.
19. Stethography.
20. Spirometry.
21. Examination of Higher Functions.
22. Cranial Nerves.
23. Motor Functions.
24. Reflexes.

25. Sensory System
26. Recording of Body Temperature.

List of Demonstrations

The Demonstration could be through CDs or Available AV aids wherever required

1. Varieties of Stimuli: Faradic or Induced and Galuanic or Constant Current: Apparatus Used in the Laboratory.
2. Excitability of Muscle.
3. Effect of Graded Stimuli.
4. Simple Muscle Twitch, Effect of temperature on the muscle.
5. Effect of two successive stimuli on the Skeletal Muscle of Frog.
6. Genesis of Tetanus.
7. Fatigue.
8. Effects of Fee and after Loading on Frog's Gastrocnemius Muscle.
9. Heart Block.
10. Properties of Cardiac Muscle.
11. Perfusion of Mammalian Heart and effect of various ions on it.
12. Effect of stimulation of Vagosympathetic Trunk and Crescent on Frog's Heart.
13. Effect of Acetylcholine on Heart.
14. Effect of Adrenaline on Frog's Heart.
15. Action of Nicotine on Frog's Heart.
16. Photokinetic stimulation, Ophthalmoscopy and Tonometry.
17. Recording mammalian blood pressure and respiration and study of factors influencing them.
18. Specific Gravity of Blood.
19. Gastric Analysis.

PRACTICALS IN BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Introduction to Biochemistry and familiarization with laboratory Instruments.
2. Study of Disaccharides - Lactose, Maltose & Sucrose.
3. Study of Polysaccharides - Starch, Dextrin & Glycogen.
4. Introduction of Proteins.
5. Normal Urine Examination (Inorganic and Organic Constituents)
6. Unknown solutions - Study.
7. Quantitative & Estimation of Glucose in Urine.
8. Abnormal constituents of Urine.

Tutorials

Chapter wise Distribution of Hours.

1. Haemotology	**100 Hrs.**
2. Identification and uses of instruments and appliances	**10 Hrs.**
3. Biochemistry	**60 Hrs.**
4. Muscle Physiology	**10 Hrs.**

5. Clinical Physiology **60 Hrs.**

Examination of Cardio Vascular System, effect of exercise, posture on blood pressure and pulse. Examination of respiratory system, stethography, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, spirometry, digestive system examination.

Nervous system examination - motor and sensory system and reflexes.
Special system - perimetry, acuity of vision, near and distant vision, colour vision.

6. Tutorials **85 Hrs.**

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory

The distribution of chapter wise marks in written paper may be as follows: *

Paper - I

1. Elementary Bio-physics	04 marks
2. Introduction, cell and tissues (histology)	04 marks
3. Blood	20 marks
4. Reticuloendothelail system, lymph, liver and spleen	06 marks
5. Respiratory system	20 marks
6. Excretory System	12 marks
7. Sense Organs	12 marks
8. Cardio - Vascular System	18 marks
9. Environmental Physiology, skin-structure and functions, Regulations of Boyd temperature hypothermia.	04 marks
TOTAL	**100 marks**

Paper II

1. Endocrines	16 marks
2. Nervous System	15 marks
3. Digestive System	16 marks
4. Reproductive System	12 marks
5. Nerve Muscle Physiology	06 marks
6. Biochemistry of Proteins, fats & Carbohydrates	10 marks
7. Metabolism - Organic & Inorganic Plasma proteins, water and minerals)	15 marks
8. Nutrition and Vitamins, BMR, Respiratory Quotient, Balanced diet, liver, gastric And renal function tests	10 marks
TOTAL	**100 marks**

* These are suggestive, some variations may occur.

Types of Questions with Marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical
Maximum Marks: 100 Marks

1. Examination of Urine — **25 marks**
- Physical Properties — 5 marks
- Chemical constituents (any one) (Glucose, Albumin, Ketone Bodies, Bile Salt, Bile Pigments) — 5 marks
- Practical Skills — 5 marks
- Discussion — 10 marks

2. Haematology (any one) — **25 marks**
- Haemoglobin estimation, RBC total count, bleeding time, clotting time, WBC total count/differential count
- Procedural skills — 05 marks
- Practical skills — 10 marks
- Discussion — 10 marks

3. Spotters (any four) — **20 marks**
(Instruments and appliances - the choice available for the examiners should at least be in the proportion of 1:15)
Identification — 02 marks
Discussion — 03 marks

4. Clinical and applied physiology examination of blood pressure, pulse, temperature, reflexes on human beings. — **20 marks**
Procedural Skills — 05 marks
Practical Skills — 05 marks
Discussion — 10 marks

5. Practical Record Book — **10 marks**

TOTAL — **100 marks**

C. Viva-Voce (Oral) Examination — **100 marks**

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Physiology including Biochemistry	200	100	100	100	200	100	400	200

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Text book of medical physiology	Guyton & Hall	Prism books, W.B. Sounders
2.	Essentials of Physiology	Sembulingum	Central Publishers
3.	Concise medical physiology	Chaudhri	
4.	Fundamentals of Biochemistry for Medical students	Ambika Shanmugam	
5.	Text book of Biochemistry	Rama Rao	

Reference Books

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Best Tailors Physiological basis of medical practice	John B. West	Williams & Wilkins
2.	Review of medical physiology	Ganong	Lange medical publications
3.	Samson wright's applied physiology	Keele, Neil & Joels	Oxford medical publications
4.	Understanding medical physiology	Bijlani	Jaypee Brothers
5.	Principles of Physiology	Berne & Levy	Mosby
6.	Principles of Anatomy & Physiology	Tortora & Grabousky	Harper Collins college publishers
7.	Human Physiology	Chatterjee	Medical Allied Agency
8.	A guide to physiology examination and history taking	Barbara Bates	J.B. Lippincott Com.
9.	Hutchison's clinical methods	Michael swash	ELBS with W.B. Saunders co.
10.	Fundamentals of Biochemistry	A.C. Deb	
11.	Text book of Medical Biochemistry	Chatterjee & Shinde	Jaypee Brothers
12.	Harpers Biochemistry	Murray, Granner	Prentice Hall

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Objectives:
The student shall:

1. Demonstrate the acquisition of the basic knowledge of the principles and practice of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

2. Exhibit an understanding of the evolution of the various aspects of Homoeopathic Pharmacy with future projection.

3. Demonstrate the knowledge of the scientific and logical basis of the principles and practice of dynamisation.

4. List the techniques of drug proving.

5. Enumerate the methods of quality testing, storing, dispensing.

6. Recall laws relating to Pharmaceutical industry in general and Homoeopathy in particular.

Theory (100 Hours)

Instruction in Homoeopathic Pharmacy should be so planned as to present general working knowledge of an industry and dispensing various preparation. Major emphasis should be laid on evolution and relationship of Homoeopathic Pharmacy to Organon and Materia Medica, the concept of drug Proving and Dynamisation.

The curriculum of Homoeopathic Pharmacy should be divided under the following headings:-

PART - I

Orientation to subject - elementary history of Botany, Zoology and Chemistry with rules of their nomenclature and their respective terminology's. 2 Hrs.

1.

a. Explanation of terms like Q, common names, synonyms, Hyponyms, typonyms, invalid names. 1 Hr.
b. Advantages and disadvantages of Commercial names and Botanical names 1 Hr
c. Anomalies in the nomenclature of Homoeopathic Drugs. 1 Hr.

2. Schools of Medicine: their discovery, principles of pharmacology and Materia Medica, scope and limitations. 2 Hrs.
3. History of the art and science of Pharmaceutics. 1 Hr.
4. Literature on Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics. 1 Hr.

5. Sources of Homoeopathic Pharmacy. 1 Hr.
6. Introduction of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, its speciality and originality 1 Hr.
7. Importance of the knowledge of Pharmacy for homoeopathic practice. 1 Hr.
8. Sources of knowledge about curative powers of the technique of Drug proving in Homoeopathy. (Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trials, as defined by CCH) 5 Hrs.
9. Aspects of Pharmacy. 1 Hr.
10. Relation of Pharmaceutics with other sciences. 1 Hr.
11. Inter-relationship of different schools of Pharmacy with emphasis on relationship of Allopathic and Homoeopathic Pharmacy 1 Hr.
12. Properties of Drugs. 1 Hr.

13. a. Routes of Administration of drugs in general. 1 Hr.
    b. Routes of Administration of Homoeopathic remedies 2 Hrs.
    a. Action of Drugs.
    b. Uses of Drugs.

PART II
Explanation and definitions of :-

a. Foods, Poisons, Cosmetics. 1 Hr.
b. Drug substance, Drug, Medicine, Remedy 2 Hrs.
c. Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Pharmacopoeia, Pharmacodynamics and other related terms used in relation to the subject. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia 2 Hrs.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy in relation to :

a. Organon on Medicine Aphorism 264 to 285. 8 Hrs.
b. Materia Medica. 1 Hr.
c. National Economy 1 Hr.

Pharmacy and Pharmacopoeia

1. Its sources and relation with other sciences. Classification of Homoeopathic Medicines according to their sources. 1 Hr.
2. Brief study of HPI Volume I to VI. 3 Hrs.
3. Classification of Homoeopathic Medicines according to their sources. 3 Hrs.
4. Collection, preservation of drug substances. 3 Hrs.
5. Preparation of mother tinctures and potentized medicines under different scales decimal, centesimal, LM scale, Fluxion potency and weights and measures 8 Hrs.
6. English name of each medicine. Common names in Indian languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Oriya etc., with emphasis on the students learning the common names of their region. 1 Hr.

Potentisation **3 Hrs.**

1. Preparation with Hahnenannian method/new method.

2. Succession.
3. Trituration.

External Application **4 Hrs.**
Types, uses and scope in homoeopathy.

Standardisation For Drugs **5 Hrs.**
Quality testing for mother tincture, trituration, dilution and raw material.

Posology
Its logic, advantages and disadvantages, mode of action of medicine **5 Hrs.**

Vehicles **15 Hrs.**
a. Classifications, preparation, uses, purification, determination of proof strength of alcohol.
b. Scales for preparation of drugs.
c. Pharmacological Action of Polychrest medicines (30 medicine list attached)

Abbreviations used in Prescription Writing. **03 Hrs.**

Legal Part:
Legislation in respect of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, Poison Act, Pharmacy Act. **05 Hrs.**

Practical (100 Hours)

1. Identification, and uses of Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical instruments and appliances and their cleaning. 10 Hrs.

2. Identification of important Homoeopathic Drugs (vide list attached). 10 Hrs.
   i. Macroscopic study of 30 drugs substances and listed in Appendix I
   ii. Collection of 30 drug substances for herbarium.
   iii. Microscopic study of two triturations of upto 3x potency 02 Hrs.

3. Estimation of moisture content of one drug substance with water bath. 04 Hrs.

4. Purity test of ethyl alcohol, distilled water, sugar of milk, including determination of specific gravity of distilled water and alcohol. 04 Hrs.

5. Estimation of size of globule, its medication of milk sugar and distilled water-making of doses. 04 Hrs.

6. Preparation and dispensing of alcohol solutions and dilutions. 02 Hrs.

7. Preparations of mother tinctures of 3 Drug substances 06 Hrs.

8. Preparations of trituration of 3 crude drugs upto 3X 12 Hrs.

9. Preparation of mother tinctures and solutions other than 10 percent Drug strength. 2 Hrs.

10. Potentisation of 3 mother tinctures upto 6 decimal scale and 3 centesimal scales. 10 Hrs.

11. Trituration of 3 drugs up to 6x and their conversion into liquid potencies. 12 Hrs.

12. Preparation of external applications - one of each. 08 Hrs.

13. Writing of prescriptions and dispensing of the same. 02 Hrs.

14. Laboratory methods: 12 Hrs.

    a. Sublimation
    b. Distillation
    c. Decantation
    d. Filtration
    e. Crystallization
    f. Percolation.

15. Visit to a Homoeopathic Laboratory to study the manufacture of drugs on a large scale.

APPENDIX:

Pharmacological Action

List of Drugs included in the Syllabus of Pharmacy for study of Pharmacological action (30)

1.	Aconite nap	16.	Glonine
2.	Adonis vernalis	17.	Hydrastis can
3.	Allium cepa	18.	Hyoscynamus nig
4.	Argentum nit	19.	Kali bich
5.	Arsenic alb	20.	Lachesis
6.	Belladonna	21.	Lithium carb
7.	Cactus G	22.	Mercurius cor
8.	Cantharis	23.	Naja tri
9.	Cannabis ind	24.	Nitric acid
10.	Cannabis sat	25.	Nux vomica
11.	Cinchonna of	26.	Passiflora incarnata
12.	Coffea crud	27.	Stannum met
13.	Crataegus	28.	Stramonium
14.	Crotalus hor	29.	Symphytum
15.	Gelsemium	30.	Tabacum

List of Drugs for Identification

Vegetable Kingdom

1.	Aegle folia	14.	Holerrhena antidysentrica
2.	Anacardium orientale	15.	Hydrocotyle
3.	Andrographis penniculata	16.	Justisia adhatoda
4.	Calendula offic	17.	Lobelia inflata
5.	Cassia sophera	18.	Nux vomica
6.	Cinchonna off	19.	Ocimum
7.	Cocculus indicus	20.	Opium
8.	Coffeea cruda	21.	Rauwolfia serpentine
9.	Colocynth cittrallus	22.	Rheum
10.	Crocus sativa	23.	Saraca indica
11.	Croton tig	24.	Senna (cassia acutifolia)
12.	Cynodon	25.	Stramonium met
13.	Ficus religiosa	26.	Vinca minor

II. Chemicals

1.	Acetic acid	7.	Carbo veg (charcoal)
2.	Alumina	8.	Graphitis
3.	Argentum metallicum	9.	Magnesium
4.	Argentum nitricum	10.	Mercury (the metal)
5.	Arsenic alb	11.	Natrum mur
6.	Calcarea carb	12.	Sulphur

III. Animal Kingdom

1.	Apis Mellifica	4.	Sepia
2.	Blatta orientalis	5.	Tarentula cubensis
3.	Formica rufa		

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory 100 Marks

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1. Introduction 05 marks
2. Scope, Weights and Measures, instruments and appliances 10 marks
3. Sources, collection, purification and preservation Vehicles-preparation,

purification and determination of Proof strength of alcohol.	10 marks
4. Methods of preparation of drugs of various strengths, scales, Fluxion potency.	20 marks
5. Preparation of External applications.	10 marks
6. Abbreviations used in prescription writing.	10 marks
7. Pharmacology, posology etc.	10 marks
8. Standardisation, legislations, laboratory methods.	15 marks
9. Study of biological, mechanical and chemical characteristics of drugs, drug proving.	10 marks
Total	**100 Marks**

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions with Marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical

Procedure of conducting and distribution of marks

1. Specimens:	
Identification	1
Description	2
	3 x 5 = 15 marks
2. Spotters:	
Identification	1
Description	1
	2 x 5 = 10 marks
3. Experiment:	
Procedural Skills	5 marks
Practical Skills	5 marks
Discussion	10 marks
	20 marks
4. Practical record book:	5 marks
TOTAL	**50 marks**
C. Viva-Voce (oral) Examination:	**50 Marks**

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Homoeo-pathic Pharmacy	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Textbooks

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Pharmaceutical Science in Homoeopathy & Pharmacodynamics	K.P. Muzumdar	B. Jain
2.	A text book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy	Mandal & Mandal	New Central Book Agency, Calcutta.
3.	Art and Science of Homoeopathic Pharmacy	Sumit Goel	Leo Enterprises, Ahmedabad.

Reference Books

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia India (1-6 Vol.)		Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
2.	Homoeopathic Pharmacy for students & practitioners	T.P. Elias	Kottayam, Kerala
3.	A treatise on Homoeopathic Pharmacy	N.K. Banerjee and N. Sinha	B. Jain
4.	A text book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy	M.J. Wartikar	Pune Vidyarthi Griha Prakashan, Pune.
5.	Pharmacodynamics	Richard Hughes	B. Jain

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

OBJECTIVES:

The student shall

a. List the methods of construction of Materia Medica. Enumerate the method of action of drugs.

b. Demonstrate the ability to apply Materia Medica in practical situation.

c. Recall the drug picture of Medicines listed.

d. Demonstrate the ability to develop the drug picture and demonstrate the knowledge of the relative importance of the individual drug (during First and Second Year).

e. Compare and contrast the drugs listed and understand their relationship (during Third and Final Year).

f. Demonstrate application of knowledge of Materia Medica in clinical practice (during Third and Final Year).

1. Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medica. Homoeopathy consider that the study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body of an animal on their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent; the drug adion as a whole is lost sight of. under such circumstances

2. Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be supplied only by qualitative synoptic drug experiments on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to view all the scattered data in relation to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a persona as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.

3. The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship. Each drug should be studied synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.

4. Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for every day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications. These drugs should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationships. Students should be conversant with their sphere or action and family relationship.

The less common and rare drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms. Rare drugs should be dealt with later.

5. Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and can be helped to study and understand Materia Medica in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.

   Group discussions, tutorials, workshops and seminars will open up new and effective avenues of learning the subject and same has to be taken advantage of. There should be a close interaction between the departments of Homoeopathic Philosophy, Pharmacy, Repertory and the Department of Materia Medica so that there is perfect synchronization, understanding and the unity of thinking and practice. All the departments should evolve a joint strategy so that the student understands clearly to integrate these subjects in practice without leaving any scope for confusion.

6. While teaching therapeutics, an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned. The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorize a few drugs for a particular disease. This Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examination are concerned. Otherwise the present trend produces the allopathic approach to treatment of diseases and is contradictory to the teaching of Organon.

   Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from cases in the outdoor and hospital wards.

   Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be as far as possible be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

7. For the teaching of drugs, the college should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students. Lectures should be made interesting and slides of plants and materials may be projected.

8. A. Introductory lectures: Teaching of Homoeopathic Materia Medica should include:
   a. Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
   b. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
   c. Different ways of studying the Materia Medica

B. The drugs are to be taught under the following heads:

1. Common name, natural, order, habitat, part used, preparation.
2. Sources of drug proving
3. Symptomatology of the drug emphasizing the characteristic symptoms and modalities.
4. Comparative study of drugs.
5. Complimentary, inimical, antidotal and concomitant remedies.
6. Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).

C. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schuster's biochemic system of medicine.

I B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENT

a. Introduction to Materia Medica.
b. Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
c. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
d. Construction of Materia Medica.
e. Different ways of studying Materia Medica.
f. Terminologies used in Materia Medica.
g. Theory of twelve tissue remedies.

List of Drugs For First Year B.H.M.S.

1. Acontite nap	14. Colocynthis
2. Aethusa cyan	15. Dulcamera
3. Allium cepa	16. Euphrasia
4. Aloe socotrina	17. Ipecac
5. Antimonium crud	18. Ledum pal
6. Antimonium tart	19. Nux vomica
7. Apis mellifica	20. Rhus tox
8. Argentum nit	21. Calcarea flour*
9. Arnica Montana	22. Calcarea phos*
10. Bryonia alb	23. Calcarea sulph*
11. Chamomilla	24. Ferrum phos *
12. Cina	25. Silicea*
13. Colchium autumn	

*These drugs are to be taught both as Biochemic and homoeopathic drug pictures.

Scheme Of Examination

The examination in Homoeopthic materia medica and therapeutics for I year B.H.M.S. shall of one theory paper and viva-voce examination.

A. Theory: **100 Marks**

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1. Introduction to Materia Medica 05 Marks
1. Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica 05 Marks
2. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica 05 Marks
3. Construction of Materia Medica 05 Marks

4.	Different ways of studying Materia Medica	05 Marks
5.	Terminologies used in Materia Medica	05 Marks
6.	Theory of twelve tissue remedies	05 Marks
	+ one biochemic drug	05 Marks
8.	Drugs as per list mentioned	60 Marks
	Total	**100 Marks**

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions and distribution of marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Viva Voce (Oral) Examination: 50 Marks

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Homoeopathic Materia Media & Therapeutics	100	50	-	50	50	25	150	75

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II B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENTS

a. Theory -75 Hours

In addition to the list of drugs for the first B.H.M.S. Examination, the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of Materia Medica for the II B.H.M.S. Examination.

1. Acetic acid.	18. Borax.	35. Kali brom.
2. Actea Racemosa.	19. Bromium.	36. Kreosotum.
3. Agaricus muscarius.	20. Bovista.	37. Natrum carb.
4. Agnus castus.	21. Cactus G.	38. Nux moschata.
5. Alumina.	22. Calcarea ars.	39. Opium.
6. Ambra grisea.	23. Calendula.	40. Petroleum.
7.Ammonium carb.	24. Camphora.	41. Phosphorus.
8. Ammonium mur.	25. Cantharis.	42. Phytolacca.
9. Anacardium ori.	26. Chelidonium maj.	43. Platina.
10. Apocyanum can.	27. Conium mac.	44. Sepia.
11. Arsenic album.	28. Digitalis per.	45. Spongia tosta
12. Arsenic iod.	29. Drosera.	46. Veratrum alb.
13. Aurum mett.	30. Ferrum mett.	47. Kali mur.*
14. Arum triph.	31. Gelsemium.	48. Kali phos.*
15. Baptisia tinct.	32. Helleborus.	49. Magnesia phos.*
16. Berberis vulg.	33. Hepar sulph.	50. Natrum sulph.*
17. Bismuth.	34. Ignatia.	

*These drugs are to be taught both as Biochemic and homoeopathic drug pictures.

b. Practicals (including clinical, tutorial & seminars): 75 Hours

During II year, students should be posted to hospital where in the clincal teaching should be oriented towards case taking, application of knowledge of Materia medica in practical situation, correlate the indications of remedies in cases recorded and to establish symptom similarity between symptoms of drugs and the patient.

Each student shall record at least 20 cases during the clinical posting.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory: 100 Marks 3 Hours

Drugs from I B.H.M.S. syllabus (20 Marks)
Drugs from II B.H.M.S. syllabus (80 Marks)

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	01	10	10
Short Essays	08 out of 10	05	40
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			80

B. Practical: 50 Marks Max.Time: 1 hrs.

1.	Case taking	25 Marks
a.	Procedure	12 Marks
b.	Extent & Clarity	5 Marks
c.	Sequence	3 Marks
d.	Selection of remedy with reasons	5 Marks
2.	Case presentation	10 Marks
a.	Narration	2 Marks
b.	Sequence	2 Marks
c.	Clarity	2 Marks
d.	Emphasis	2 Marks
e.	Extent	2 Marks
3.	Discussion on case	10 Marks
4.	Practical Record book	5 Marks

C. Viva-voce (Oral) examination: 50 Marks

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Homoeo-pathic Materia medica & Therap-eutics	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

III B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENTS

a. Theory: 100 Hrs.

In addition to the drugs mentioned in First & Second Year B.H.M.S. the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of Materia Medica for the 3rd B.H.M.S. Examinations. In the III and Final BHMS examination, the emphasis in teaching and examination should on clinical, applied and comparative Materia Medica.

1. Actea spicata	24. Hyoscymus	47. Picric acid
2. Adonis vernalis	25. Hypericum	48. Plumbum met
3. Antimonium ars	26. Iodum	49. Podophyllum
4. Argentum metallicum	27. Kali carb	50. Pulsatilla
5. Asafoetida	28. Kali sulph*	51. Secale cor
6. Asterias rubens	29. Kalmia Latifolia	52. Selenium
7. Baryta carb	30. Lachesis	53. Staphisagria
8. Belladonna	31. Lycopodium	54. Stramonium
9. Benzoic acid	32. Mercurius sol	55. Sticta p
10. Bufo rana	33. Mercurius cor	56. Sulphur
11. Caladium	34. Mercurius sulph	57. Sulphuric acid
12. Calcarea carb	35. Moschus	58. Symphytum
13. Cannabis indica	36. Murex	59. Syphilinum
14. Cannabis sativa	37. Muriatic acid	60. Tabacum

15. Carbo vegabilis	38. Naja t	61. Taraxacum
16. Causticum	39. Natrum mur*	62. Tarentula c
17. Crotalus hor	40. Natrum phos*	63. Terbenthina
18. Croton tig	41. Nitric acid	64. Thlaspi bursa p
19. Cuprum met	42. Onosmodium	65. Theridion
20. Cyclamen	43. Oxalic acid	66. Thuja
21. Diascorea villosa	44. Petroleum	67. Thyroidinum
22. Equisetum	45. Phosphoric acid	68. Vaccinum
23. Graphitis	46. Physostigma	69. Zincum met

*These drugs are to be taught both as Biochemic and homoeopathic drug pictures.

b. Practicals including clinical training - 75 Hrs.

During III year, students should be posted to hospital where they should be taught apart from casetaking, making out the totality, establishing the similarity between the symptoms of the patient and the drug.

a. To assess the miasmatic presentation of the case and establish the relationship between portraits of drugs and patients.

b. They should be taught remedy relationship and their application in practical situation and to come to a conclusion of simillimum.

Each student shall record at least 20 cases during the clinical posting.

Scheme of Examination

Note: The drugs included in the syllabus of the preceeding year/s shall be added to the syllabus and examination of the succeeding year.

A. Theory: **100 Marks**

Drugs from First BHMS syllabus:	10 Marks
Drugs from Second BHMS syllabus:	15 Marks
Drugs from Third BHMS syllabus:	75 marks

Types Of Questions With Marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical: 50 Marks **Max.Time: 1 Hr.**

There shall be two acute cases of 20 marks each (20 x 2 = 40).

1. Case Taking **10 Marks**

Procedure	6 Marks
Extent & Clarity	01 Mark
Sequence	01 Mark
Selection of remedy with reasons	2 Marks

2. Case Presentation **5 Marks**

Narration	01 Marks
Sequence	01 Marks
Clarity	01 Marks
Emphasis	01 Marks
Extent	01 Marks

3. Discussion on case **05 Marks**

4. Practical Record Books **10 Marks**

C. Viva-Voce (Oral) Examination **50 Marks**

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Homoeopathic Materia medica and Therapeutics	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

IV B.H.M.S.
COURSE CONTENTS

a. Theory - 100 Hrs.

In addition to the drugs mentioned in First, Second & Third Year B.H.M.S. the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of Materia Medica for the Final B.H.M.S. Examinations. In the III and Final BHMS examination, the emphasis in teaching and examination should on clinical, applied and comparative Materia Medica.

1. Abies can	28. Ficus religiosa	55. Ranaculus bulb
2. Abies nig	29. Flouric acid	56. Raphanus
3. Abroma Augusta	30. Glonoine	57. Ratanhia
4. Abrotanum	31. Helonias	58. Rauwolfia serpentina
5. Acalypha indica	32. Hydrastis can	59. Rheum
6. Anthracinum	33. Hydrocotyle as	60. Rhododendron
7. Bacillinum	34. Jonosia asoka	61. Rumex
8. Baryta mur	35. Justicia adhatoda	62. Ruta. G.
9. Bellis per	36. Lac can	63. Sabadilla
10. Calotropis indica	37. Lac def	64. Sabal serrulata
11. Capsicum	38. Lilium tig	65. Sabina
12. Carbo animalis	39. Lithium carb	66. Sambucus
13. Carbolic acid	40. Lobelia inf	67. Sangunaria can
14. Carrica papaya	41. Lyssin	68. Sanicula
15. Cassia saphora	42. Magnesia carb	69. Sarasaparilla
16. Caulophyllum	43. Magnesia mur	70. Spigelia
17. Cedron	44. Medorrhinum	71. Squilla
18. Cicuta virosa	45. Melilotus a	72. Stannum met
19. Clematis	46. Mephitis	73. Syzygium jambolanum
20. Cocculus indica	47. Mercurius cynatus	74. Trillium pendulum
21. Coffea cruda	48. Mercurius dulc.	75. Urtica urens
22. Collinsonia	49. Mezerium	76. Vaccinum
23. Condurango	50. Millifolium	77. Variolinum
24. Corallium Rub.	51. Ocimum sanct	78. Veratrum viride
25. Crataegus	52. Psorinum	79. Viburnum opulus
26. Crocus sativa	53. Pyrogenum	80. Vinca minor
27. Eupatorium perf.	54. Radium bromide	81. Vipera

b. Practicals (including clinical, tutorials and seminars) : 75 Hrs.

During IV year, students should be posted to hospital where they should be taught apart from casetaking, making out the totality, establishing the similarity between the symptoms of the patient and the drug.

a. To assess the miasmatic presentation of the case and establish the relationship between portraits of drugs and patients.

b. They should be taught remedy relationship and their application in practical situation and to come to a conclusion of simillimum.

Each student shall record at least 20 cases during the clinical posting.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Note: The drugs included in the syllabus of the preceeding year/s shall be added to the syllabus and examination of the succeeding year.

A. Theory: 200 Marks

Two Theory Papers 3 Hrs. each

Paper I : 100 Marks
Drugs from I BHMS syllabus : 25 Marks
Drugs from II BHMS syllabus : 25 Marks
Drugs from III BHMS syllabus : 50 Marks
TOTAL : 100 Marks

Paper II : 100 Marks
Drugs of Final year syllabus.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS WITH MARKS PAPER I/II

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical 100 Marks Max.Time : 3 Hrs.

There shall be one long case of 60 marks and one short case of 30 marks for practical examination.

I Long case 60 Marks

1.	Case taking	:	10 Marks
2.	Case analysis	:	5 Marks
3.	Disease diagnosis	:	05 Marks
4.	Prescribing totality	:	5 Marks
5.	Differential remedial diagnosis	:	5 Marks
6.	Remedial diagnosis	:	05 Marks
7.	Management, progrnosis and therapeutic plan	:	15 Marks
8.	Case presentation	:	05 Marks
9.	Case discussion	:	5 Marks

II Short case **30 Marks**

1.	Case taking	10 marks
2.	Case presentation	5 marks
3.	Discussion on case	15 marks
	a. Disease Diagnosis	3 marks
	b. Miasmatic Diagnosis	3 marks
	c. Acute totality	3 marks
	d. Selection of drug	3 marks
	e. Comparison of drugs	3 marks

III. Practical record book : **10 Marks**

C. Oral (Viva-Voce) Examination: 100 Marks

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Homoeopathic Materia medica and Therapeutics	200	100	100	100	200	100	400	200

RECOMMENDED BOOKS (FOR I & II B.H.M.S.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica.	J.T. Kent	B. Jain
2.	Homoeopathic drug pictures	M.L. Tyler	B. Jain
3.	Leaders in Homoeopathic therapeutics	E.B. Nash	B. Jain
4.	Allen's Key Notes	Allen H.C.	B. Jain
5.	The twelve tissue remedies of Schuessler.	Boericke & Dewey	B. Jain
6.	Master Key to Homoeopathic Materia Medica.	K.C. Bhanja	National Homoeo Laboratory, Kolkata
7.	A study on Materia Medica.	N.M. Choudhuri	B. Jain
8.	A textbook of Materia Medica	S.K. Dubey	B. Jain

RECOMMENDED BOOKS (FOR III AND IV B.H.M.S.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica.	J.T. Kent	B. Jain
2.	Homoeopathic drug pictures	M.L. Tyler	B. Jain
3.	Leaders in Homoeopathic therapeutics	E.B. Nash	B. Jain
4.	A Dictionary Of Practical Materia Medica.	Clarke	B. Jain
5.	Physiological Materia Medica.	William Burt	B. Jain
6.	Allen's Key Notes	Allen H.C.	B. Jain
7.	Synoptic Key	C.M. Boger	B. Jain
8.	The twelve tissue remedies of Schuessler.	Boericke & Dewey	B. Jain
9.	Master Key to Homoeopathic Materia Medica.	K.C. Bhanja	National Homoeo Laboratory, Kolkata
10.	A study on Materia Medica.	N.M. Choudhuri	B. Jain
11.	Clinical Materia Medica.	E.A. Farrington	B. Jain
12.	Comparative Materia Medica.	Farrington	B. Jain
13.	Dasgupta Characterstic Materia Medica.	Das Gupta	Roy Publications
14.	Textbook of Homoeopathic Materia Medica	Otto Lesser	B. Jain
15.	The Materia Medica Pura	Hahnemann	B. Jain
16.	Textbook of materia medica	S.K. Dubey	B. Jain

ORGANON OF MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives:

The student shall be able to

1. Build conceptual base for the physician.

2. Recall the basic principles, which can be applied to practice.

3. List the fundamental principles of homoeopathy.

4. List the pioneers of homoeopathy and give briefly the contributions of various pioneers.

5. Critically analyze and evaluate the writings in Homoeopathy in the light of Psychology, Logic, Philosophy, Science and Medicine and understand the principles of Homoeopathy.

6. Integrate and synchronize the principles of homoeopathy with the learning from contemporary medical sciences.

7. Apply the learning for the individual and social well-being.

8. Contribute effectively as an alternative and complementary Homoeopathic Practitioner.

During II B.H.M.S. The student shall be able to:

1. Comprehend the person in wider dimensions to appreciate the factor responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness i.e. Fundamental cause, Predisposing Cause, Maintaining Cause and one-sided diseases.

2. Take a case to build up portrait of the disease by:

    a. Evolutionary study of patient comprising of well-defined characteristics.
    b. Studying individual in his life-span and in relation to his family environment and work.
    c. Processing of the interview and the entire case so as to grasp the principles of management of the patients.

3. Classify symptoms, evaluate symptoms, and infer susceptibility and characteristics to arrive at the totality of symptoms.

During III B.H.M.S. the student shall be able to:

1. Correlate the knowledge of basic sciences with Homoeopathic philosophy.
2. Understand the evolution of disease and apply in practical situation in relation to concept of miasms.
3. To arrive at a proper simillimum.
4. Assess the level of susceptibility to make a proper selection of potency.

During IV B.H.M.S. the student shall be able to:

1. Understand the fundamental principles of general management of cases including diet and regimen.
2. Assess the prognosis of a case in view of Kent's 12 observations in practical situation.
3. To arrive at a proper selection of second prescription on the basis of knowledge of prognosis of case.

I B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENTS

Introduction to Science of Homoeopathy

Organon-Philosophy is a vital subject, which builds up the conceptual base for the Physician. It illustrates those principles which when applied in practice enable the Physician to obtain results, which he can explain rationally and repeats them in practice with greater competence. Focus of the Education and Training should be to build up the conceptual base.

Homoeopathy should be introduced as a Complete Rational System of Medicine with its Holistic, Individualistic and Dynamistic approach to life, Health, Disease, Remedy and cure.

In order to achieve this, study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science become quite important.

It is imperative to have clear grasp over Inductive-Deductive Logic and its application and comprehending the fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science. Homoeopathic approach for the patients is a Holistic approach. Science demands from the Homoeopathic Physician, to comprehend his patient as a PERSON, his dispositional state of Mind (and Body), along with the disease process with its causes. Since we lay great emphasis on knowing the mind, knowledge of the psychology becomes imperative for a Homoeopathic Physician. Thus introduction of Psychology will assist HOMOEOPATHIC student to build up his conceptual base in his direction.

I. Fundamental of Homoeopathic Science - 90 Hrs.

Preliminary lectures on the evolution of medicinal practice by the ancients giving stress to rationalistic and vitalistics thoughts.

1. Short history of Hanemann's life and contributions. - 05 Hrs.
2. Brief life and contributions of early pioneers after Hahnemann. - 10 Hrs.
3. Brief study of the early history of spread of homoeopathy & position of Homoeopathy in various countries. - 05 Hrs.
4. Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine from aphorism 1 to 70. - 50 Hrs.
5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy. - 10 Hrs.
6. Health: Hahnemann's and modern concept. - 05 Hrs.
7. Introductory lectures on diseases, their classification, drug diseases, case taking and drug proving. - 05 Hrs.

II. Logic - 20 Hrs. (10 Marks)

The term Logic means 'Though' 'Reason' 'Law ' and is used to denote the totality of rules to which the process of thought is subjected, a process that reflects the reality. It is also used to denote the science of the rules of reasoning and the forms in which it occurs.

As discussed earlier, to comprehend ORGANON-PHILOSOPHY, it is essential to acquaint with understanding of LOGIC in order to grasp inductive-deductive reasoning.

1. Definition of Logic.
2. Formal & Material Logic.
3. Utility of Logic.
4. Logic & other sciences.
5. Relation of Logic to Grammar, Metaphysics & Psychology.
6. Introduction to Induction & Deduction.
7. Inductive process & Inductive leap.
8. Scientific Induction.
9. Mill's methods of Induction.
10. Deductive process.
11. Mill's deductive method.
12. Syllogism - Definition, nature and scope.
13. Definition of science & their philosophies & their relation.

III. Introduction to Psychology - 40 Hrs. (20 Marks)

1. Introduction, definition, scope of psychology, uses of psychology, differences & relation with other sciences.
2. Concept of mind.
3. Introduction to methods of psychology:
   a. Naturalistic observation method.
   b. Survey method.
   c. Clinical approach method.
   d. Experimental method.
4. Introduction to Human development.
   a. Heredity.
   b. Environment. I. Internal. II. External.
   c. Individuality.
5. Basic concepts of sensation, attention & perception.
6. Intelligence - Introduction & definition.
   - Intelligence Quotient.
7. Introduction to motivation & emotion.
8. Personality - Definition & meaning.
   Introduction to psycho-analysis, trait approach, learning theory, humanistic view point.
9. Problems of adjustment.
   - Frustration.
   - Conflict.
   - Mood & thought disorders.
   - Psychosomatic disorders.
10. Introduction to dreams.
11. Learning.
    i. Introduction & definition.
    ii. Conditioning (Pavlov).

12. Memory.
    i. Definition & Understanding.
    ii. Forgetting.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory - 100 Marks

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1.	Fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science	70 marks
2.	Logic	10 marks
3.	Introduction to Psychology	20 marks

*These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.

Types of Questions with Marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Viva-voce (Oral) - 50 Marks

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology	100	50	-	50	50	25	150	75

II B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENTS

a. Theory: 125 Hours

1. Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine from Aphorisms. 71 - 145 — 75 Hours.
2. Introduction to Organon of Medicine (5th and 6th edition) — 10 Hours.
3. Homoeopathic Philosophy — 40 Hours.

a. Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy by J.T.Kent:

i. The sick.
ii. The highest ideal of cure.
iii. What the physician must perceive?
iv. "Fixed principles." Law & government from centre.
v. Discrimination as to maintaining external causes and surgical cases.
vi. The unprejuidiced observer.
vii. Indispositions.
viii. On simple substance.
ix. Disorder first in vital force.
x. Materialism in Medicine.
xi. Sickness & cure on dynamic plane.
xii. The removal of the totality of symptoms means the removal of the cause.
xiii. The law of similaris.
xiv. Susceptibility.
xv. Protection from sickness.
xvi. Oversensitive patients.
xvii. Disease and drug study in general.
xviii. The examination of the patient.
xix. Record keeping.
xx. Individualisation.
xxi. The study of provings.

b. The genius of Homoeopathy by Stuart Close:

i. The unity of medicine.
ii. Life, health and disease.
iii. Susceptibility, reaction and immunity.
iv. Cure and Recovery.
v. Symptomatology.
vi. Examination of the patient.
vii. The Logic of Homoeopathy.

c. The principles and art of cure by Homoeopathy-Robert H.A

i. Vital force.
ii. Vital force as expressed in functions.
iii. Vital energy in its universal application.

iv. Homoeopathy and fundamental laws.
v. Taking the case.
vi. Analysis of the case.
vii. The law of cure.
viii. The chief complaint and the auxiliary symptoms in their relation to the case.
ix. Susceptibility.
x. Drug proving.

b. Practicals (including clinical, tutorial & seminars): 50 Hours

During II year, the students should be posted to hospital and clinical teaching should be oriented towards case taking, analysis of case, analysis and evaluation of symptoms, and making the portrait of the disease or totality of symptoms.

Case taking:

The purpose of Homoeopathic case taking is not merely collection of symptoms but comprehending the person in wider dimensions with the correct appreciation of the factors responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness i.e. Fundamental cause, Predisposing cause, Maintaining cause and One-sided diseases.

Classification of symptoms:

Symptom should not be considered superficially at its face value. It should be analysed and evaluated by taking into account following factors:

I. Through grasp over the underlying dynamics.
(Psychological, Physiological and Pathological aspects).

ii. This would demand thorough comprehension over the evolution of disease, taking into account fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.

iii. Knowledge of socio-cultural background is quite imperative for correct analysis and evaluation. Details regarding symptomatology can be comprehended by referring to the classical books in philosophy.

Evaluation:

I. To individualise the case so as to prepare an effective totality which allows us to arrive at the similimum, prognosis of the case and advise management and impose necessary restrictions on mode of life and diet.

ii. State of susceptibility can be inferred by appreciating the quality of characteristics. State of susceptibility and diagnosis about miasmatic state would allow physician to formulate comprehensive plan of treatment.

iii. Order of evaluation of the characteristics of the case would become stepping stone for the repertorial totality.

Each student shall record at least 20 cases (10 acute and 10 chronic cases) during the clinical posting.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory: **Max. Marks 100**

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1. Fundamentals of Homoeopathic science (from I B.H.M.S.)	10 Marks.
2. a. Organon of Medicine Aphorism #1-70 (from I B.H.M.S.)	10 Marks.
b. Organon of Medicine Aphorism #71-145	30 Marks.
3. Introduction to Organon of Medicine.	05 Marks.
4. Kent's Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy	20 Marks
5. Stuart Close - Lectures and essays on Homoeopathic philosophy (The Genius of Homoeopathy)	10 Marks.
6. H.A. Roberts - Principles and Art of cure by homoeopathy	15 Marks

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practicals: Max. Marks 50 Max. Time 1 hr.

1. Case taking:	**20 Marks**
Procedure	10 Marks.
Extent & Clarity	5 Marks
Sequence	5 Marks
2. Case Analysis	**15 Marks.**
Analysis of symptoms	5 Marks
Evaluation of symptoms	5 Marks.
Totality of symptoms	5 Marks.

3. **Discussion on case** **10 Marks.**

4. **Practical Record Book** **5 Marks.**

C. **Viva-voce (oral) examination:** **50 Marks.**

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

III. B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENTS

a. Theory - 100 Hours

When student enters third year, he has already grasped basic sciences of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and has been introduced to Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Organon including Philosophy is the subject, which builds up the conceptual base for the physician. It illustrates those principles which when applied in practice enable Physician to obtain results which he can explain rationally and repeats them in practice with greater competence. Focus of the education and training should be to build this conceptual base. This can be delivered effectively if there is proper integration of various disciplines, various knowledge throughout the subject of ORGANON-PHILOSOPHY. The following should be elucidated.

1. Hahnemann's Organon of medicine from Aph. 146-291. **50 Hours.**

2. Hahnemann's Theory of chronic diseases. **30 Hours**

Proper emphasis should be made on the way in which each miasmatic phase evolves and the characteristic expressions, which are thrown off at various levels. This will bring out characteristic pattern of each miasm.

Definite attempt should be made to understand theory of chronic miasm in the light of our knowledge of basic sciences of Anatomy Physiology, Pathology and Medicine. This would demand correlation of Homoeopathic Philosophy with allied sciences.

Teacher should bring out clearly therapeutic implications of Theory of chronic miasm in practice. This will demand comprehension of evolution of natural disease from miasmatic angle. This will require to be correlated with applied Materia Medica. Here you demonstrate how various drugs would come up in Psoric, Sycotic and Syphilitic state of the clinical diseases.

Thus Organon and Philosophy will bring out effectively integration of Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, Pathology, Clinical Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics. This would demand greater interdepartmental co-ordination.

3. Homoeopathic Philosophy. **20 Hours**

a. Topics from Kent's lectures on Homoeopathic philosophy.

1. The science and the art.
2. Chronic disease - Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis.
3. Idiosyncrasies.
4. Homoeopathic aggravation.
5. Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy.
6. Second prescription.
7. Difficult and incurable cases and palliation.

b. Topics from The Genius of Homoeopathy by Stuart Close.

1. Schools of philosophy.
2. The scope of Homoeopathy.
3. The general pathology of Homoeopathy.
4. Homoeopathic posology.
5. Potentization and infinitisimal dose.
6. The drug potential.
8. The development of Hahnemannian philosophy in the sixth edition of Organon.

c. Topics from The Principles and Art of Cure by Homoeopathy by H.A. Roberts.

1. Our remedies why they act?.
2. The dynamic action of drugs.
3. The dose.
4. Remedy reaction.
5. The second prescription.
6. Supression.
7. The law of palliation.
8. Temperaments.
9. Local applications.
10. Disease classification: Psora, sycosis, and syphilis.
11. The deflected current.
12. Modern medication and the homoeopathic principles.

d. Diet and regimen.

e. Introduction to Repertory.

b. Practicals including clinical/tutorial/seminar - 75 Hours.

During III B.H.M.S. students are posted to hospital where they are taught case taking, analysis and evaluation of symptoms, making the portrait of the disease or totality of symptoms.

Apart from this, the students must be taught to correlate the knowledge of basic sciences of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Medicine, Obst &Gyn, Surgery with the knowledge of Homoeopathic philosophy so as to understand the theory of chronic miasms and apply it in practice. This will demand comprehension of evolution of natural disease from miasmatic angle.

Students are also taught selection of the drug and posology.

Students should maintain the practical record book of 20 cases where in thoroughly worked out cases from their clinical attendance should be recorded which should demonstrate:
Case taking, analysis and evaluation of symptoms, disease diagnosis, miasmatic diagnosis, selection of remedy and potency.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory - 100 Marks.

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1. Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine Aph. 146-291 — 40 Marks.
2. Hahnemann's theory of chronic diseases. — 30 Marks.
3. Homoeopathic Philosophy — 30 Marks.

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical - 50 Marks.

1. Case taking. — 10 Marks.
2. Conception of the case. — 8x3 = 24 Marks.
   a. Case analysis.
   b. Construction of the totality.
   c. Miasmatic diagnosis.
   d. Disease diagnosis.
   e. Remedial diagnosis.
   f. Posology.
   g. Therapeutic plan.
   h. Assessment of prognosis and management of the case.
3. Case presentation — 05 Marks.
4. Discussion about the case — 3x2 = 6 Marks.
   a. Second prescription.
   b. Maintaining cause.
   c. Kent's observations etc.
5. Practical record book — 05 Marks.

C. Viva-voce (Oral) examination **50 Marks.**

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

IV. B.H.M.S.

COURSE CONTENT

a. THEORY - 100 Hours

Here the focus is on applied aspect of Organon and Philosophy. Maximum emphasis shall be given on practical oriented teaching. This can be effectively achieved by studying the various cases taken by students in OPD and IPD.

Case analysis, evaluation and synthesis taken into account the application of entire Organon from Aph. 1 to 291 and all principles of philosophy as illustrated in I, II, III B.H.M.S.

More emphasis to be given on Case taking, Case analysis, Evolution, Posology, Miasmatic diagnosis, Potency selection, Repetition of doses, Second prescription, Diet, Regimen and other measures with principle of management during OPD and IPD visits, so that students can have practical knowledge of treatment and management of patient.

Following topics shall be taught during IV B.H.M.S. in depth:

1.	Hahnemann's Organon of medicine: A review from Aph. 1-291.	30 Hours.
2.	Hahnemann's Chronic diseases.	10 Hours
3.	**Homoeopathic philosophy.**	**60 Hours.**
a.	History of medicine	06 Hours.
b.	History of Homoeopathy and its spread to different countries.	04 Hours.
c.	Life and living environment.	03 Hours.
d.	Concepts of health and the factors modifying it.	03 Hours.
e.	Concept of susceptibility and vital reaction	03 Hours.
f.	Concept of disease and totality of symptoms	03 Hours.
g.	Concept of drug, medicine, and remedy.	01 Hour.
h.	Various methods of classification and evaluation of symptoms	04 Hours.
i.	Concept of incurable diseases, suppression and palliation.	02 Hours.
j.	Prophylactics.	02 Hours.
k.	Remedy reaction	02 Hours.
l.	Principles and criteria for repetition and selection of potency	03 Hours.
m.	Second prescription	04 Hours.
n.	Constitution and temperaments	06 Hours.
o.	Modern medicine and the Homoeopathic principles	02 Hours.
p.	The scientific basis of Homoeopathy	04 Hours.
q.	Different schools of philosophy (Materialism, Substantialism and Idealism)	02 Hours.
r.	Concept of cure, disease and drug relationship	03 Hours.
s.	Scope and limitations of Homoeopathy.	02 Hours.
t.	Homoeopathic aggravation.	01 Hours.

B. Practicals including clinical/tutorial/seminar **75 Hours.**

During IV B.H.M.S. students are posted to hospital where they are taught the application of entire organon from aphorism 1 to 294 and all principles of Homoepathic philosophy as illustrated in I, II, III BHMS.

More emphasis is given on case taking, case analysis, evaluation of symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis, selection of drug and potency, assessment of prognosis, repetition of doses, second prescription, diet and regimen, principles of management during OPD and IPD visits so that the students can have the practical knowledge of the treatment and management of the patient.

Students should maintain practical record book of 20 cases where in thoroughly worked out cases from their clinical attendance should be recorded which should demonstrate the student's work on: Case taking, analysis & evaluation of symptoms, disease diagnosis, miasmatic diagnosis, selection of drug and potency, assessment of prognosis, repetition of doses, second prescription, diet and regimen, and principles of management.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory - 200 Marks.

There shall be two papers of 100 marks each.

Paper I - 1&2 (Aphorisms 1to291 and Hahnemann's Chronic diseases.)

Paper II - 3. Homoeopathic Philosophy (a to s)-Topics from Kent's lectures, Stuart Close and Robert's philosophy.

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical - 50 Marks.

1. Case taking. **10 Marks.**
2. Conception of case. **8x2 = 16 Marks.**

a. Case analysis.
b. Construction of totality.
c. Miasmatic diagnosis.
d. Disease diagnosis.
e. Remedial diagnosis.
f. Posology.

g. Therapeutic plan.
h. Assessment of prognosis and management of case.

3. Case presentation **08 Marks.**

4. Discussion about case **3x2 = 6 Marks.**

a. Second prescription.
b. Maintaining cause.
c. Kent's observations etc.

5. Practical record book **10 Marks.**

C. Viva-voce (Oral) examination **50 Marks.**

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	200	100	50	50	100	50	300	150

RECOMMENDED BOOKS (First year B.H.M.S.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Samuel Hahnemann - His life and work	Richard Haehl	B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi
2.	Organon of Medicine Sixth Edition	Samuel Hahnemann	B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi
3.	A compend of the principles of Homoeopathy	W.M. Boericke	B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi
4.	First corrected re-translated & retranslated and redacted edition of of Organon of Medicine 6th and 5th edition by Samuel Hahnemann	Dr. Mahendra Singh & Dr. Subhas Singh	Dr. Indo Manish Homoeopathic Publications, Kolkata
5.	Educational Psychology	S. K. Mangal	Tandon Publications, Ludhiana
6.	A comprehensive principles of homoeopathy	Garth Boericke	World homoeopathic links, Post Box 5775, New Delhi 110 055.
7.	Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th edition) with commentary	B.K. Sarkar	M. Bhattacharya & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata - 700 001.
8.	Introduction of Psychology	Norman L. Munn	Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
9.	Essentials of Psychology	M.B. Ghorpade	Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
10.	Science of Logic	John H. Piot	
11.	Psychology for graduate nurses	Wg. Cdr. Jacob Anthikad	Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, New Delhi
12.	A textbook of Advanced Educational Psychology	S. Dandapani	Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

RECOMMENDED BOOKS FOR II BHMS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Organon of Medicine 6th edition	Samuel Hahnemann	B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi
2.	Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy	J.T. Kent	B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi
3.	A compend of the principles of Homoeopathy	Garth Boericke	B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi
4.	Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th edition) with commentary	B.K. Sarkar	M. Bhattachary & Co.
5.	Homoeopathy - The Science of Therapeutics	Carrol Dunham	B. Jain Publishers
6.	Principles and Art of cure by Homoeopathy	H.A. Roberts	B. Jain Publishers
7.	Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy	Richard Hughes	B. Jain Publishers
8.	The Genius of Homoeopathy	Stuart Close	B. Jain Publishers
9.	First corrected re-translated & redacted edition of Organon of Medicine 6th & 5th edition by Samuel Hahnemann	Dr. Mahendra Singh & Subhas Singh	Dr. Indo Manish Homoeopathic Publications, Kolkata
10.	A brief study course in Homoeopathy	Elizabeth Hubbard	B. Jain Publishers

RECOMMENDED BOOKS FOR III AND IV B.H.M.S.

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Organon of Medicine 6th edition	Samuel Hahnemann	B. Jain Publishers
2.	A compend of the principles of Homoeopathy	W.M. Boericke	B. Jain Publishers
3.	Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy	J.T. Kent	B. Jain Publishers
4.	A compend of the principles of Homoeopathy	Garth Boericke	B. Jain Publishers
5.	Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th edition) with commentary	B.K. Sarkar	M. Bhattachary & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Kolkatta
6.	Homoeopathy - The Science of Therapeutics	Carrol Dunham	B. Jain Publishers
7.	Principles and Art of cure by Homoeopathy	H.A. Roberts	B. Jain Publishers
8.	Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy	Richard Hughes	B. Jain Publishers
9.	The Genius of Homoeopathy	Stuart Close	B. Jain Publishers
10.	Lectures on the theory & practice of Homoeopathy	R.E. Dudgeon	B. Jain Publishers
11.	A brief study course in Homoeopathy	Elizabeth Hubbard	B. Jain Publishers
12.	Chronic Diseases	Samuel Hahnemann	B. Jain Publishers
13.	The chronic miasm Psora, pseudo-psora and sycosis	J. H. Allen	B. Jain Publishers
14.	Chronic Diseases- Its cause and cure	Banerjee	B. Jain Publishers
15.	New Lights (Lectures on Homoeopathic philosophy)	Dr. E. S. Rajendran	Mohna Publications, Calicut
16.	A comparosion of the chronic miasms, psora, pseudopsora and syphilis and sycosis	Phyllis Speight	B. Jain Publishers
17.	Miasmatic Diagnosis practical tips with clinical comparisons	Dr. S.K.Banarjee	B. Jain Publishers
18.	Notes on miasms	Procesco Ortega	B. Jain Publishers
19.	The Nucleus (Lectures on Chronic Diseases and Miasms)	Dr. E. S. Rajendran	Mohna Publications, Calicut

GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY (INCLUDING, BACTERIOLOGY, VIROLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY)

INTRODUCTION

The teaching of pathology and bacteriology has to be done cautiously and judiciously. While modern medicine associates pathology of tissues and microorganisms with disease conditions and considers bacteria as conditioned cause of diseases, homoeopathy regards disease as a dynamic disturbance of the vital force expressed as altered sensations and functions which may or may not ultimate in gross tissue changes. The tissue changes are not therefore an essential part of the disease per se and are not the object of treatment by medication in Homoeopathy.

Since the discoveries of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch the medical world has come to believe in the simple dogma "kill the germs and cure the disease". But subsequent experience has revealed that there is an elusive factor called 'susceptibility' of the patient, which is behind infection, and actual outbreak of disease. As homoeopathy is mainly concerned with reactions of the human organism to different morbid factors, microbial or otherwise, the role of bacteria or viruses in the production of disease is therefore secondary.

Knowledge of Pathology is nevertheless necessary for a complete homoeopathic physician; but it is for purposes other than therapeutics such as for diagnosis, prognosis, and prevention of disease and general management. It is also necessary for disease discrimination between symptoms of the patient and symptoms of the disease and for adjusting the dose and potency of indicated homoeopathic remedy.

Only broad training in pathology, free from specialist bias should be imparted to students. Teachers of pathology should never loose sight of the fact that they are training medical practitioners, especially homoeopathic practitioners, and not technicians and specialists in pathology. The living patient, and not the corpus, should be the central theme in the teaching of this subject.

The purpose of the instruction in pathology is to enable the student to correlate subjective symptoms with the objective ones to interpret clinical symptoms and their inter-relationship of the basis of underlying pathology.

OBJECTIVES

A Student shall:

a. Know about changes in the cells and tissues as a result of disease in correlation to homoeopathy.

b. Know the pathogenicity and the virulence of the microbes in relation to the susceptibility of the constitution.

c. Be able to understand the level of the affection of the illness, the scope of homoeopathy, determining the principles of posology, setting priorities of approach for treatment, prognosis, general management and drawing prophylactic measures.

d. Be able to correlate the subjective symptoms with the objective clinical signs on the basis of underlying pathology wherever necessary.

e. Be able to study pathology in relation with concept of miasms,

f. Study the procedures of basic pathological, biochemical, and microbiological investigations, and interpretation of the same for promotive, prophylactic and therapeutic purposes.

g. Be able to correlate the knowledge of pathology to homoeopathic concepts.

COURSE CONTENT

a. Theory - 200 HOURS

i. Topics of General Pathology in relation with Miasms: 50 Hours

Concept of miasms in view of pathology. Reference to koch's postulate. Importance of susceptibility and immunity, there by the Homoeopathic concept of disease and cure.

Characteristic expression of each miasm. Classification of symptoms and disease according to pathology. Co relation of miasm and pathology for example PSORA - the inflammation. Natural evolution in pathology.

Injury, inflammation & repair. Degeneration - Cellular swelling (hydropic change or vascular degeneration), fatty change, hyaline change, mucoid change. Necrosis and gangrene.

Disturbances of metabolism - Pigment, calcium and uric acid metabolism, fat metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, amino acid metabolism.

Disorders of growth - Metaplasia, hyperplasia, anaplasia, atrophy, hypertrophy, Neoplasm classification: benign and malignant.

Circulatory disturbances - Clotting, ischaemia, thrombosis, embolism, infarction, hyperaemia, oedema and shock.

ii. Topics of systemic pathology: 35 Hours

Alimentary system

Tongue - Ulcer, neoplasm. Oral cavity - Thrush, neoplasm. Oesophagus - Inflammatory disease, neoplasm. Stomach - Inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease, neoplasm. Duodenum - Inflammatory disease, acid pepsin digestion. Small and large intestine - Ulcers, infection, neoplasms, malabsorption.

Appendix - Inflammatory disease. Liver - Inflammatory disease, neoplasms, cirrhosis, jaundice.

Gallbladder - Inflammatory disease, gallstones. Pancreas - Inflammatory disease, neoplasm.

Cardiovascular diseases

Ischaemic heart disease. Rheumatic heart disease. Valvular heart disease. Hypertension. Cardiomyopathy.

Infective endocarditis. Congestive cardiac failure. Diseases of pericardium. Cardiogenic shock.

Respiratory diseases

Pulmonary function tests. Bronchial asthma. Bronchitis. Bronchiactesis. Emphysema. Empyema. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cor pulmonale. Pneumonia. Bronchogenic carcinoma. Interstitial lung disease.

Central nervous system

Meningitis: pyogenic/tubercular.

Kidney and lower urinary tract diseases

Glomerulonephritis. Pyelonephritis. Nephritic syndrome. Metabolic diseases and kidney. Systemic diseases and kidney. Acute and chronic renal failure. Kidney neoplasms. Calculi. Cystitis. Ureteric stricture.

Urethritis - specific and nonspecific. Renal function tests in relation to Homoeopathy.

Male and female genital diseases

Testicular neoplasms. Acute and chronic prostatitis. Prostatic neoplasms. Sterility. Carcinoma penis. Ovarian neoplasms.

Fibroids. Carcinoma of cervix. Infertility. Endometriosis and endometrium.
Breast inflammation and neoplasms.

Skin diseases

Infection and neoplasms.

Bone diseases

Sarcoma, osteoma, Paget's disease. Osteomyelitis, tubercular osteomyelitis. Rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis.

Endocrine diseases

Thyroid. Diabetes mellitus.

Clinical and chemical pathology: 15 Hours

Blood collection for different purposes - Estimation of Hb%, TC-RBC, Platelets, MCM, MCV, MCHC its significance, WBC - TC, DC, MP, Leishmania, Trypanosomes in Peripheral blood, Marrow and Spleen puncture material.

Development of RBC & WBC - Leukemia, ESR Blood culture, Aldehyde & Chopra's test. Bleeding and Coagulation time, Prothrombin time.

Blood groups.

Estimation of blood sugar, Glucose tolerance test, Liver function test specially bilirubin, Icterus index, Vandenberg's reaction, Fractional meal test.

Urine examination - Physical, chemical and microscopic.
Faeces - Different ova and cysts.

iii. Bacteriology: 40 Hours

Morphology, Sterilisation, Culture media, Infection, Immunity, Hypersensitivity.

Pathologic changes produced by bacteria and their laboratory diagnosis - Staphylococci, Streptococci, Diplococci, Neisseria, Mycobacterium tuberculosis and leprae. Names and differentiation of Spirochetes from pathogenic mycobacteria.

Bacillus anthracis.

Anaerobes - General and special features of pathogens (Clostridium), Names of some important non-pathogens.

Gram-negative intestinal bacteria - Classification.
Identification of the pathogens - Salmonella, Vibrio, Pasteurella, General idea about Haemophilus, Pseudomonas, Brucella, Rickettisiaceae, Proteus.

Spirochetes - General idea, details of Treponema pallidum, Leptospira.icterohaemorrhagica.
Examination - Throat swab, Sputum, CSF, Ascitic and pleural fluids.

iv. Virology: 20 Hours

Viruses - General characters and classification of viruses.
Bacteriophage.
Immunological measures against some important viral diseases. Eg: Varicella, Rabies.
Host-Parasite relationship.
Practical aspects of Immunology i.e. application in diagnosis, passive immunisation, immunopathies in brief including AIDS.

v. Parasitology: 40 Hours

1. Protozoology:

Phylum protozoa - Classification.

Class Rhizopodia - Entamoeba histolytica - morphology, pathogenesis, pathogenecity, diagnosis, differences from Escherichia.coli.

Sub-phylum Sporozoa, Genus Plasmodium - Life history and pathogenesis, differentiation of species.

Superclass mastigopora - General broad morphological features, classification, pathogenesis, vectors.

Genus Leishmania - Leishmania donovani - pathology of Kala-Azar, important features.

Class Ciliata - Diseases due to Balatidium coli, Giardiasis, Trichominiasis.

2. Helminthology:

Definition of certain terms, classification.

Differences between Cestodes, Trematodes and Nematodes.

Cestodes - Diphyllobothrium latum, Taenia.saginata, Taenia.solium, Echinococcus.granulosus.

Nematodes - Ascaris.lumbricoides, Ancylostoma.duodenale, Necator.americanus, Strongloides.stercoralis, Enterobius vermicularis, Trichuris.trichiura, Wuchereria bancrofti.

b. PRACTICALS: 70 Hours

1.	Study and use of microscope	1 hour.
2.	Haematology	10 hours.

3.	Urine examination	8 hours.
4.	Stool examination	7 hours.
5.	Histopathology	10 hours.
6.	Methods of sterilization	4 hours.
7.	Gram and ZN staining	4 hours.
8.	Spotters (instruments and specimens)	6 hours.
9.	Tutorials/seminars	20 hours.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory: (There shall be one theory paper of 3 hours duration). Max. Marks 100

The distribution of chapter wise marks in written paper may be as follows*.

Topics of General pathology in relation to miasms	24 Marks.
Topics of Systemic Pathology	16 Marks.
Clinical and Chemical Pathology	10 Marks.
Bacteriology	20 Marks.
Virology	10 Marks.
Parasitology	20 Marks.

*These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer any overlapping topics.

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical Max. Marks 50

Procedure for conducting and distribution of marks for the practical examination of II B.H.M.S. in the subject of Pathology & Microbiology.

Max. Time 90 minutes.

1. Haematology (any one)	Procedure skills	3 marks
	Practical skills	2 marks
	Discussion	5 marks
	Total	**10 marks**

2. Examination of urine & stool (any one)

Procedure skills	3 marks
Practical skills	2 marks
Discussion	5 marks
Total	**10 marks**

3. Microbiology: (any one)
Gram's stain, ZN stain and

Procedure skills	3 marks
Practical skills	2 marks
Discussion	5 marks
Total	**10 marks**

4. Histopathology slides (at least 4 sides)

Identification	½ mark
Diagram	1 mark
Discussion	1 mark
Total	**2 ½ marks x 4 slides = 10 marks**

(Note: No. of slides available to the examiner should be in the proportion of at least 1:15)

5. Spotters (any two)
(Specimens and appliances)

Identification	1 mark
Discussion	1½ marks
Total	**2 ½ x 2 = 5 marks**

6. Practical record book — 5 marks

C. Viva-voce (Oral) examination: **50 marks**

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Pathology & Microbi-ology	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Walter & Israel's General Pathology	J.W. Walter / I.C. Talbot	Churchill Livingstone
2.	Y.M. Bhende's General Pathology (2 Vols)	S.G. Deodhare	Popular Prakashan
3.	Text book of pathology	Harsh Mohan	Jaypee Brothers
4.	Medical Microbiology	Greenwood, Slack	ELBS
5.	Organon of Medicine	Hahnemann	B. Jain Publishers
6.	Theory of chronic Miasms	Hahnemann	B. Jain Publishers
7.	Boyd's Text book of Pathology	A.C. Ritchie	Indian Edn - K.M. Verghese company (Mumbai)
8.	Basic Pathology	Kumar, Cotran & Robbins	Prism books (Pvt) Ltd (Bangalore)
9.	Pathologic basis of disease	Robbins	Prism books (Pvt) Ltd
10.	Pathology illustrated	Rovan, Mc Farlane & Callander	Churchill Livingstone
11.	Text book of Medical Parasitology	Jayaram Panikar	Jaypee
12.	Text book of Microbiology	Ananta Narayan	Orient Longman Bangalore

FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

The student shall:

1. Be acquainted with medico-legal procedures, medical ethics and various provisions of Consumer Protection Act.

2. Be competent to handle medico-legal cases apart from giving evidence in such cases whenever required.

3. Have the knowledge of toxicology to identify the poison and adopt necessary emergency measures.

4. Expand his knowledge of Materia Medica by incorporating the knowledge gained through the study of Toxicology.

COURSE CONTENTS

a. Theory: 50 Hours
The course consists of a series of lectures and demonstrations including -

1. Legal Procedures: **05 Hours**

Definition of Medical Jurisprudence, courts, and their jurisdiction.

2. Medical Jurisprudence: **05 Hours**

Law in relation to medical man. Law relating to medical registration and medical relation between practitioner and state. The Central Council of Homoeopathy Act, 1973 and the code of Ethics under it, the practitioners and the patients, Malpractices covering professional secrecy, the practitioner and the various legislation (Acts) Provincial and Union such as Workman's compensation Act, Public Health Act, Injuries Act, Child Marriage Registration Act, Borstal Schools Act, Medical Termination Of Pregnancy Act, Lunacy Act, Indian Evidence Act, etc.
Hahnemannian oath.

3. Forensic Medicine: **25 Hours**

i. Examination and identification of persons living and dead:
a. Data, Race, Sex, Intersex, Age, Morphology.
b. Teeth - Eruption, Decay, Bite-marks.
c. Bones - Different bones, their ossification & changes.
d. Developmental features in different ages & medicolegal importance of ages.
e. Stature, scar & tattoo marks.

f. Anthropometry & dactylography, foot prints & other prints chelography etc.
g. Hair & other fibers & occupational marks.
h. Cloths belongings & other identification features & study of DNA.
i. Identification from other substances & traces & bones:
1. Locard's principal.
2. Blood- physical, microscopic, chemical, seroimmunological tests.
3. Paternity.
4. Abnormal Haemoglobulin, seminal fluid, saliva, vaginal fluid, fecal & urinary stains, examination of skin, tooth pulp, nail, dandruff & bones.
5. Forensic odontology.

II. Death & Postmortem changes:

a. Definition of death, types of death, modes of death - coma, syncope, asphyxia, brain death, natural & sudden death.

b. Different types of changes - immediate & late in case of death, preservation of dead bodies.

c. Presumption of death & survivorship.

III. Medicolegal Autopsy & Artefacts in postmortem examination:

a. Purpose & procedure of autopsy & types.
b. External & Internal examination.
c. Examination of cloths.
d. Viscera & its preservation.
e. Exhumtion.
f. Examination of mutilated & charred bodies.
g. Skeletal remains.
h. Postmortem artifacts.
i. Mummification, adepocere, postmortem lividity, rigor mortis, putrefaction, postmortem.....

IV. Injuries: (legal considerations & types)

a. Definition.
b. Different sections of IPC related to offences against human body.
c. Hurt (sec. 319)
d. Grevious hurt. (sec. 320 IPC)
e. Assault (sec. 351 IPC)
f. Murder.
g. Different classification of body injuries.

V. Mechanical injuries:

a. Types of injuries - Abrasions, bruises or contusion, lacerations, incisions, chop wounds, punctured wounds.

b. Firearm injuries.
c. Thermal injuries -Hypothermia, frostbite, trench foot, immersion foot, heat, hyperpyrexia (Heat stroke, sunstroke).
d. Heat exhaustion (prostration), Heat cramps, minor's cramp.
e. Burns & scalds.
f. Injuries due to electricity, lightening & radiation.
g. Transport injuries - Road traffic accidents, railway accidents, aviation accidents, ship wrecks.
h. Regional injuries-Head (fracture of skull, intracranial hemorrhage, injuries to brain), neck, chest, abdomen, limbs, genital organs, spinal cord.
i. Medicolegal aspects of injuries.
j. Factors influencing implication of injuries & healing, different legal questions. Examination & certification of wounds, cause of death.

VI. Violent asphyxial deaths:

a. Definition.
b. Types-hanging, lynching, masochistic asphyxial deaths.
c. Throatling, garottling, mugging.
d. Suffocation - smothering, choking, café coronary.
e. Traumatic asphyxia, bansdola, gagging, burking.
f. Drowning-types, medico legal questions involved, shallow water drowning immersion syndrome, secondary drowning.

VII. Death due to starvation.

VIII. Crimes & cruelty at home - on children, on wives, husband, old & other members.

IX. Forensic psychiatry:

a. Definition.
b. Types - Schizophrenia, epileptic insanity, manic depressive psychosis, dementia.
c. Diagnosis of insanity.
d. Mental health act-1987.
e. Certification under mental health act.
f. Admission and discharge of mentally ill patients.
g. Civil and criminal responsibilities of lunatics.
h. Drunkenness & sec.85 IPC.
i. Mc Naghten's rules.

X. Impotency & Sterility:

a. Definitions.
b. Medicolegal aspects.
c. Causes of sterilization.
d. Artificial insemination.

XI. Virginity:

a. Definition.
b. Medicolegal importance, hymen, true virgin and false virgin.

XII. Pregnancy & Delivery:

a. Signs of pregnancy, signs of recent and remote delivery in living and dead.
b. Parous and Nulliparous uterus.
c. Pseudocyesis.
d. Precipitated labour, surrogated mothers.
e. Concealment of birth.
f. Legitimacy, disrupted maternity and paternity.

XIII. Abortion:

a. Types & medicolegal importance, causes of natural abortion.
b. Criminal abortion & IPC.
c. Methods of abortion, causes of death.
d. Postmortem diagnosis and diagnosis in living.

XIV. Infanticide:

a. Definition, medicolegal questions.
b. Stillbirth, dead birth, livebirth, natural causes of infant death.
c. Modes of infanticide.
d. Acts of omission and acts of commission.
e. Concealment of birth.
f. Abandonment of child.
g. Precipitated labour.
h. Crib death.
i. Battered child syndrome.

XV. Sexual offences & Sex perversions:

a. Definitions.
b. Types.
c. Natural & Unnatural offences.
d. Sexual perversions.
e. Different relevant IPC's.

4. Toxicology: **15 Hours**

a. Definition of toxicology.
b. Poisons, drugs, different acts, sources, nature of use, route of use & actions.
c. Factors influencing poisoning.

d. Duty of doctors in case of poisoning.
e. Diagnosis in living and dead.
f. Examination of viscera and tissue preservation.
g. Treatment of poisoning.
h. Classification of poisons.
i. Ideal suicidal and homicidal poison.

Corrosive poisons:

a. Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid.
b. Carbolic acid, oxalic acid, acetic acid, aspirin and corrosive alkalies.

Irritants:

a. Mechanical glass powder.
b. Diamond powder.
c. Non metallic - Phosphorus, camphor, soap, detergent etc.
d. Metallic chemical irritant - Arsenic, mercury, lead, copper etc.
e. Organic chemical irritants - Agriculture poisons (organophosphorus), tick-20, baygon, naphthalene, endrine.
f. Animal irritants - Snakes, scorpions, cantharides, bees, ants, centipedes, etc.

Cerebral poisons:

a. Somniferous - Opium & opiates, morphine, heroin, codeine.
b. Inebriants - Ethyl alcohol & methyl alcohol.
c. Hypnotics - Barbiturates, bromides, chlorohydrates & paraldehydes.
d. Cerebral stimulants - Cocaine, camphor, caffeine, theophylene, kerosene, formaldehyde.
e. Deleriants - Dhatura, hyoscyamus, atropine, belladonna, conium and water hemlock.
f. Hallucinogens-Cannabis, L.S.D, tranquilizers (Librium, diazepam).

Spinal poisons:

Nux vomica, strychnine and gelsimium.
Peripheral nerve poisoning:
Conium and curare.
Cardiac poisoning:
Aconite, tobacco, nicotine and digitalis.

Asphyxiants:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide.

Miscellaneous:

Food poisoning - Botulism.

Anesthetic agents-Ether, chloroform, cyclopropane, spinal anesthesia, local anesthesia and muscle relaxant.

Drug dependence and abuse:

a. General conceptions.
b. Types of abusers and abused drugs.

b. Practical: 20 Hours

1. Medico-legal post-mortem: 10 Hours

Recording post mortem appearance, forwarding materials to chemical examiner; interpretation of laboratory and chemical examiner's findings. Students who are attending a course of lecture in forensic medicine should avail themselves of all possible opportunities of attending medico-legal post-mortems conducted at nearby government hospital. It is expected that each student should attend at least 10 post-mortems.

2. Demonstration: 10 Hours

1. Weapons.
2. Organic & Inorganic poisons.
3. Poisonous plants.
4. Charts, diagram, models, x-ray films etc. of medico-legal interest.

Scheme Of Examination

A. Theory: Total 100 Marks

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1.	Legal procedures	10 Marks
2.	Medical jurisprudence	10 Marks
3.	Toxicology	30 Marks
4.	Examination and identification of persons living and dead	30 Marks
5.	Deaths from asphyxia	05 Marks
6.	Mechanical injuries (general aspect)	10 Marks
7.	Thermal injuries	05 Marks

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical: 50 Marks

1. Instruments or weapons: - (5x3 =15)
   a. Identification of instruments. — 1 Mark
   b. Medico-legal aspect of instruments — 2 Marks
   c. Discussion about it (Table discussion) — 2 Marks

2. Inorganic and organic poisons: - (5x2 = 10)
   a. Identification of poisons — 1 Mark
   b. Sign and symptoms of poison — 2 Marks
   c. Discussion about it — 2 Marks

3. Poisonous plants or seeds: - (5x2 = 10)
   a. Identification of plant or seeds — 1 Mark
   b. Medico-legal aspects — 2 Marks
   c. Table discussion — 2 Marks

4. Bones/Specimens: - (5x2 = 10)
   a. Identification of sex — 1 Mark
   b. Medico-legal importance — 2 Marks
   c. Discussion — 2 Marks

5. Practical record book — 5 marks

C. Viva-voce (oral) examination: 50 Marks

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Modi's Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology	Modi	A.S.Pandya. N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Forensic Medicine & Toxicology Vol. I & II	J.B.Mukherjee	Gulab Vaziran for Amold Associates
3.	Parikh's Text book of Medical Juris prudence & Toxicology	Parikh	CBS Publisher & Distributors
4.	Hand book of Forensic medicine & Toxicology	K.Krishnan	Khotari books, Hyderabad
5.	Synopsis of Forensic medicine & Toxicology	K.S. Narayana Reddy	K.Suguna Devi, Hyderabad National books Depot.
6.	Medical Ethics, II Ed., 2004	Francis C M	Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi
7.	CCH Regulations and Acts		CCH, New Delhi Govt. of India.

SURGERY
(INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS)

INTRODUCTION :

Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on the part of physician to decide about the best course of action required to restore the sick to health.

It is a therapeutic system of medicine. It appreciates that surgery is required at times to effect ideal palliation. Surgery, often, primarily deals with the removal of the effects of disease not the disease itself. It must not be forgotten that Homoeopathy has its place to remove the cause of disease, slow down the process of cause flowing into effects, reduce post-operative complications; speed up the process of healing and recovery, etc. Students must be ultimately able to understand clearly the scope and limitations of surgery in the context of Homoeopathy and learn basic outpatient and emergency surgical procedures.

OBJECTIVES :

A student shall be able to:

1. Take case in detail keeping in mind the scientific and artistic approach
2. Make a thorough physical general examination and systemic examination.
3. Understand the common investigations appropriate to his/her case
4. Shall be able to interpret the results of investigation to know the pace of disease and its progress.
5. Diagnose common surgical cases.
6. Institute Homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
7. Organize pre and post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care as total/partial responsibility.
8. Organize complete Homoeopathic care for restoring the susceptibility of the patient to normalcy.
9. Understand the scope and limitations of Homoeopathy in surgical diseases.
10. Identify the surgical emergencies and refer it to the referral hospital.

The study shall include training on:

1. Knowledge of causation, manifestation, maintenance and prognosis of health disorders related

to surgery with stress on miasmatic evolution.

2. Bedside clinical procedures.

3. Correlation of applied aspects with factors, which can modify the course of illness including medicinal and non-medicinal measures.

The above can assist a Homoeopathic physician who will be a Rational Physician and not the one locked up in whirlpools of rare conditions but one who can apply all the basis for an ailing individual.

It will also facilitate him for individualization of the patient, necessary for final Homoeopathic management.

The study will start in II (second) BHMS and complete in III (third) BHMS.

Examination will be conducted in III (third) BHMS.

Following is a plan to achieve the above. It takes into account the II (second) and III (third) year BHMS syllabus and respective stage of development.

COURSE CONTENTS
II BHMS

Theory 75 Hours
A. GENERAL SURGERY

1. Principles of surgery.
2. Fundamentals of examination of patient with surgical problems.
3. Use of common instruments for examination of a patient, asepsis, antiseptics, dressings, plasters, operative surgery (identification of surgical case, preparation of case for surgery, pre and post -operative care and general surgical procedures).
4. Practical instruments, training in minor surgical methods.
5. Physiotherapy measures.
6. Routine investigations and special investigations including Radiology.
7. What are surgical cases? Orientation towards case taking and examination of surgical patients. (Details to be done as part of practical training).
8. Basics of general surgical procedures.
9. Wounds-classification, types, suturing, dressing, healing and non-healing wounds.
10. Haemorrhage.
11. Shock.
12. Infections-sepsis, abscess, source of infection, tetanus, leprosy, syphilis and AIDS.
13. Tumours-Benign and malignant, Cysts, Ulcers, Sinuses and Fistula.
14. Skin-Burns, Scalds, Boils, Carbuncles, Warts, Callosities & Corns.
15. Diseases of the arteries: Stenosis, Embolism, Gangrene, Amputation, and Raynaud's Disease & Buerger's Disease.

16. Diseases of the veins: Venous thrombosis, Varicose veins and Varicose ulcers
17. Diseases of the lymphatic system: Lymphoedema, Filariasis, Hodgkins Disease.
18. Diseases of hand: Infections, Acute paronychia, Deep palmar abscess.
19. Diseases of foot: Infections, Ingrowing toenail, Paronychia Madura foot, Hallux Valgus.

A. ORTHOPEDICS

1. Definitions.
2. General principles of Fractures, clinical features, clinical examinations investigations, complications, management and treatment.
3. Stable and unstable fractures, external skeletal fixations.
4. Injuries of long bones.
5. Injuries of joints-shoulder, knee.
6. Injuries of pelvis, hip dislocation.
7. Diseases of joints-Rheumatoid Arthritis, OsteoArthritis.
8. Congenital deformities-Congenital dislocation of hip, Clubfoot.
9. Diseases of Cartilage, tendons and bursae-tenosynovitis, Carpel tunnel syndrome, Achilis tendinitis, Plantar fascitis, Calcaneal spur, Chronic bursitis.
10. Injuries to nerves-Cervical plexus, radial nerve, medial nerve and sciatic nerve.
11. Diseases of Vertebral Column- Pagets disease, Disc prolapse, Cervical & Lumbar spondylosis.
12. Lecture demonstration on bandages and other surgical appliances.

C. DENTAL SURGERY

Oro-dentistry: Caries of tooth, Eupilis, Dental fistula, Aphthous ulcers, Ranula.
Cleft palate and lip: Carcinoma of the tongue, sailo lithiasis, parotitis, mumps, injury to maxilla and mandible.

Practicals-75 Hours.

Three months Clinical postings in surgical ward and OPD.

III BHMS

a. Theory 150 Hours

A. GENERAL SURGERY

1. Injuries of the cranium, scalp, cranio-cerebral injuries, intra cranial hematoma.
2. Intra cranial tumours- meningioma and glioma.
3. Diseases of mouth, lips, jaws, tongue, salivary glands.
4. Diseases of thyroid, parathyroid and thymus.
5. Diseases of breast-Mastitis, Abscess, Fibroadenoma, Cancer of breast.

B. SYSTEMIC SURGERY

a. Gastro intestinal disorders

1. Abdominal parieties-Acute and diffuse peritonitis, Ascitis.
2. Stomach- Gastric ulcers, Carcinoma of stomach, Pyloric stenosis.
3. Duodenum-Duodenal ulcer, Perforation of ulcers.
4. Intestine- Acute intestinal obstruction, Meckle's diverticulum, Crohn's disease, Ulcerative colitis, Appendicitis, Tumors.
5. Large intestine- Carcinoma of sigmoid colon.
6. Rectum & Anal canal- Prolapse, Carcinoma of rectum, Anal incontinence, Fissure, Fistulae, Haemorrhoids, Ano-rectal abscess.
7. Hernia- Inguinal, Umbilical, Incisional hernia.

b. Diseases of Hepatobiliary System, Pancreas and Spleen.

1. Injuries to the liver.
2. Amoebic liver abscess.
3. Hydatid cyst of liver.
4. Ascitis
5. Pancreatitis-Acute and chronic.
6. Carcinoma of pancreas.
7. Rupture of spleen.
8. Enlargement of spleen.
9. Cholecyctitis.
10. Cholelithiasis (Gall stones)

c. Genitourinary disorders.

1. Kidney- Infection, Tuberculosis, Hydronephrosis, Renal stones, Tumours of Kidney, Haematuria, Injuries to the kidney.
2. Ureter- Calculi, Stricture.
3. Bladder- Cystitis, Vesicle caliculi, Carcinoma of bladder, Retention, Incontinence, Residual urine.
4. Prostrate- Benign and Malignant diseases of prostrate gland.
5. Urethra-Urethral Calculi, hypo and epispidisis.
6. Male genitalia- Penis, Phymosis, Paraphimosis, Balenoprosthitis, Carcinoma of penis, Priapism.
7. Scrotum-Epididymorchits, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hematocele, Pyocele, Undescended testis.

d. Cardiothoracic diseases

1. Diseases of chest and thoracic viscera- Injuries, Fracture of ribs, Traumatic Pneumo-thorax, fail chest, Cold abscess. Haemothorax, Pleural effusion, Empyema, Carcinoma of Bronchus, Lung Abscess, Hiatus hernia, Retrosternal Goitre.

2. Heart and pericardium- Chronic pericarditis; Congenital heart diseases-Ventricular septal defect, Atrial septal defect, Mitral valvular diseaese-Mitral stenosis & regurgitation.

C. OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T)

Knowledge of the common diseases and accidents of ear, nose, and throat including tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus with knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, treatment and simple operative measures.

Ear: Otitis externa, Chronic suppurative otitis media, Acute suppurative otitis media, Foreign bodies in the ear, Vertigo, Rupture of tympanic membrane, Tympanoplasty, Mastoditis and Deafness.

Nose: Sinusitis, Rhinitis, Deviated nasal septum, Nasal polyp, Epistaxis, Malignant diseases of nose.

Throat: Dysphagia, Tonsillitis, Diphtheric pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Adenoids, Quinsy, Carcinoma of the larynx, Carcinoma of oesophagus, Hoarseness.

D. OPHTHALMOLOGY

Clinical examination of the eye- subjective and objective elementary anatomy of the eye. Common diseases of the lids, lachrymal apparatus, conjunctivitis, panophthalmitis, common diseases of the retina and the optic nerve, associated with general conditions. Injuries of the eyelids and eyeball. Elementary refraction of the eye. Squint ophthalmoscopy. Common operations of the eye and its appendages.

Conjunctivitis, blepharitis, cataract, glaucoma, optic nerve atrophy, retinal haemorrhage, errors of vision, night blindness, corneal ulcer, dacrocystitis, ptosis, hardeolum and diabetic retinopathy.

A. LECTURE DEMONSTRATION ON X-RAYS

MANAGEMENT OF COMMON SURGICAL PROCEDURES AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURE - To be taught in theory as practice.

1. Wounds, abscesses, etc. Incision and drainage.
2. Venesections.
3. Dressings and plasters.
4. Suturing of various types.
5. Preoperative and postoperative care.
6. Management of post operative complications.
7. Management of shock.
8. Management of acute haemorrhage.
9. Management of head injury.

The above is utmost necessary for any physician.
The above basically consists of mechanical skilled procedure, supplementation, etc, measures which in no way interfere with scope and application of Law of Similars.

b. Practicals-75 Hours.
Three months Clinical postings in surgical ward and OPD.

Note.

1. Throughout the whole period of study, teachers of this subject should direct the attention of the student to the importance of its preventive aspects.

2. Instruction in these branches of medicine should be directly to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions, their recognition and homoeopathic treatment.

3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories, 10 each in the II and III BHMS classes respectively.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory: There shall be three papers, each carrying 100 marks and of three hours duration.

Paper - 1 (General Surgery & Systemic surgery) **100 Marks**

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

General Surgery - 50 Marks

a. Specific and non-specific infections, haemorrhage, shock, burns, ulcers and wounds, tumours and cysts, skin. - 20 marks.
b. Vascular diseases, diseases of hand and foot. - 10 marks.
c. Head, scalp, skull, brain and their coverings, face, lips, mouth, tongue and salivary glands, neck, thyroid and parathyroid thymus and diseases of breast. - 20 marks.

Systemic surgery: 50 Marks

1.	Gastrointestinal	15 marks.
2.	Genitourinary	10 marks.
3.	Cardiothoracic surgery	10 marks.
4.	Hepatobiliary systems	15 marks.

Paper II - 100 marks

1.	Ophthalmology	30 marks
2.	E.N.T.	35 marks

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MP-100 Pas

3. Dentistry — 15 marks
4. Orthopedics — 20 marks

Paper III - 100 marks

Homoeopathic therapeutics of Surgery including E.N.T, Ophthalmology, Dentistry & Orthopaedics.

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practicals: (100 marks)

1. Long case — 50 marks
   a. Case taking — 10 marks
   b. Differential diagnosis — 05 marks
   c. Disease diagnosis — 05 marks
   d. Differential remedial diagnosis — 10 marks
   e. Remedial diagnosis — 05 marks
   f. Management, prognosis and therapeutic plan — 10 marks
   g. Case presentation — 05 marks
2. Short case — 30 marks
3. Instruments and x-rays — 10 marks
4. Practical case record book — 10 marks

C. Viva voce (Oral): 100 marks

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Surgery including E.N.T. Ophthalmology Dentistry & Orthopaedics.	300	150	100	100	200	100	500	250

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Bailey & Love's short practice of surgery		
2.	Concise textbook of surgery	S. Das	S. Das
3.	A manual of clinical surgery	S.Das	S.Das
4.	Diseases of the ENT	I.S.Hall & B.M. Colman	Churchill Livingstone
5.	Diseases of the Ear, Nose, & Throat	B.K. Roy	B. Bhattachary Vijoya publishing house
6.	Handbook of Ophthalmology	B.M. Chatterjee	CBS publishers & distributors
7.	A first handbook of medical instruments	A. Bowmik	B.I. Publications
8.	Outline of Orthopaedics	Adams	Churchill Livingstone
9.	A textbook of surgery	R. Mahadevan	Asia publishing house
10.	A system of surgical diagnosis	Tribhuvan Patel	B.I. Publication
11.	Ophthalmic diseases therapeutics	Burton	B. Jain
12.	Diseases of eyes	E.W. Berridge	B. Jain
13.	A manual of operative surgery	S. Das	S. Das
14.	Short cases of surgery	S. Das	S. Das
15.	Clinical methods in surgery	Hamilton Bailey	S. Das

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY (INFANT CARE AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS)

OBJECTIVES
The student shall be able to:

1. Understand the applied anatomy and physiology of the female generative organs.
2. Understand the preconception, antenatal, intranatal, postnatal factors including drugs that affect pregnant woman and foetus.
3. Recognise the changes and adptation that occur during pregnancy, labour and puerperium.
4. Take the case in detail including the menstrual/obstetric history
5. Perform thorough physical and general examination during the antenatal period and have the knowledge of routine investigations including ultra sono graphy.
6. Understand the physiology, stages and management of normal labour.
7. Understand the knowledge of diet and regimen and management of the patient during antenatal period and postnatal period.
8. Understand the scope of homoeopathy and co-relate it in a given case.
9. Do a thorough gynaecological examination and shall be able to diagnose the common gynaecological disorders in day-to-day practice.
10. Understand the application of knowledge of Organon and Materia Medica in Obstetrics and Gynaecological disorders.

COURSE CONTENTS

To achieve the above said objectives, the syllabus is described below. The course of study is for 2 years during II and III year BHMS. The examination shall be in III year.

II BHMS: 150Hours

a. Theory: 75 Hours

OBSTETRICS: 35Hours

1. A review of applied anatomy.
2. A review of applied physiology.
3. Physiology of pregnancy: Maternal changes due to pregnancy, diagnosis of pregnany, differential diagnosis, the foetus in normal pregnancy, antenatal care.
4. Physiology of labour: Causation and stages of labour, the mechanism of labour, conduct of normal labour.
5. Physiology of the puerperium: The phenomenon of the normal puerperium, care of the puerperium.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NEWBORN: 5 Hours
Care of the newborn, breastfeeding, artificial feeding.

GYNAECOLOGY: 35 Hours

1. Applied anatomy.
2. Histology.
3. Physiology.
4. Paediatric gynaecology, adolescent problems and puberty.
5. Menopause, premature menopause, postmenopausal bleeding.
6. Gynaecological diagnosis.
7. Malformations of the female generative organs.
8. Diseases of the vulva.
9. Diseases of the vagina.
10. Sexually transmitted diseases of the female.

b. Practicals: 75 Hours
Three months clinical postings in Obstetric and Gynaecological ward and OPD.

III BHMS: 225 Hours

OBSTETRICS: Theory 150 Hours

1. Pathology of pregnancy: Hyperemesis gravidarum, acute hepatic necrosis (acute hepatitis in pregnancy), hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, diseases of the cardiovascular system, acute maternal viral infection and infectious diseases, veneral diseases, anaemia in pregnancy, diseases of the urinary system, diabetes in pregnancy, surgical emergencies during pregnancy, diseases and abnormalities of the foetal membranes and placenta, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhage, and placenta praevia.

2. Pathology of labour: Occipito-posterior position, brow and face presentation, breech presentation, transverse or oblique lie, presentation and prolapse of the cord, multiple pregnancy, dystocia, contracted pelvis, management of labour in contracted pelvis, complications of the third stage of labour, injuries to the parturient canal.

3. Obstetric operations: The forceps, version and destructive operations, Caesarean section.

4. Pathology of puerperium: Puerperal infection.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NEWBORN: 15 Hours

1. Asphyxia neonatrum.
2. Accidents and injuries to the child.
3. Preterm baby.
4. Haemolytic diseases in the newborn.
5. Other diseases of the newborn (Ophthalmia neonatrum, icterus neonatrum, haemorrhagic diseases, infantile convulsions, tetanus neonatrum, congenital syphilis).

6. Congenital malformations.

GYNAECOLOGY: 60 Hours

1. Tuberculosis of the genital tract.
2. Injuries of the female genital tract.
3. Diseases of the urinary system.
4. Genital fistulae and stress urinary incontinence.
5. The pathology of conception.
6. Birth control and medical termination of pregnancy.
7. Trophoblastic diseases.
8. Ectopic gestation.
9. Disorders of menstruation.
10. Inflammation of the uterus and cervix.
11. Genital prolapse.
12. Displacements.
13. Fibromyomas of the uterus.
14. Disorders of the ovary.
15. Gynaecologic oncology.
16. Radiation therapy for gynaecologic cancer.
17. Pelvic inflammatory disease.
18. Disorders of the broad ligament, fallopian tubes and parametrium.
19. Endometriosis and adenomyosis.
20. Breast.

HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS:

Sufficient emphasis should be on homoeopathic therapeutics while dealing with the individual disorders and a minimum of 50 hours should be spent on therapeutics during the course of study.

NOTE:

1. Emphasis should be laid in this subject to the importance of preventive aspects.

2. Instructions should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions, their recognition and treatment.

3. Every student shall prepare and submit a minimum of 20 complete case histories. 10 each in the II and III BHMS classes respectively.

Practicals: 75 Hours

Three months clinical postings in Obstetric and Gynaecological ward and OPD.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory: 300 marks

There shall be three papers, each carrying 100 marks and each paper of three hours' duration.

Paper - I 100 marks

Obstetrics & Infant care.

Paper - II 100 marks.

Gynaecology.

Paper - III 100 marks

Homoeopathic therapeutics of Obstetrics & Gynaecology including infant care.

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practicals: Max. Marks 100

1. Long case	50 marks
a. Case taking	10 marks
b. Differential diagnosis	05 marks
c. Disease diagnosis	05 marks
d. Differential remedial diagnosis	10 marks
e. Remedial diagnosis	05 marks
f. Management, prognosis and therapeutic plan	10 marks
g. Case presentation	05 marks
2. Short case	30 marks
3. Instruments and x-rays	10 marks
4. Practical case record book	10 marks

C. Viva-voce (oral) examination: 100 marks

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Obstetrics and Gynaecology including Infant care and Homoeopathic therapeutics	300	150	100	100	200	100	500	250

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Textbook of obstetrics & neonatology	C.S. Dawn	Smt. Arati Dawn
2.	The application of the principles & practice of homoeopathy to obstetrics	H.N. Guernsey	B. Jain
3.	Practical Handbook of Gynaecology with therapeutic hints	J. H. Marsden	B. Jain
4.	Clinical Gynaecology	Jameswood	B. Jain
5.	Guide to Gynaecology	A.K.Sharma	B. Jain
6.	The ladies manual of homoeopathic treatment	E.H. Ruddock	B. Jain
7.	A textbook of Gynaecology	A.C. Cowperthwaite	B. Jain
8.	An obstetric mentor	Clarence M. Conant	B. Jain
9.	Homoeopathic therapeutics as applied to obstetrics	Sheldon Leavitt	B. Jain
10.	Mudaliar and Menon's clinical obstetrics 9th Edition	Mudaliar	Orient Longman Ltd.
11.	Textbook of obstetrics	D. C. Dutta	New Central Book Agency, Kolkatta.
12.	The signs and concomitant derangements of pregnancy.	William Morgan	B. Jain
13.	Organ diseases of woman	J. Compton Burnett	B. Jain
14.	Disorders of Menstruation	A.C. Cowperthwaite	B. Jain
15.	Textbook of Gynaecology	C.S. Dawn	Smt. Arati Dawn
16.	Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology	Shaw	B.I. Churchill Livingstone
17.	An application of principles and practice of homoeopathy to obstetrics	H.N. Guernsey	B. Jain
18.	Uterine therapeutics	Minton	B. Jain

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

INTRODUCTION:

Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease. It recognizes an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts. It emphasizes the study of man from his state of health, till it travels to the state of presenting illness, incorporating all major events and contributing factors in the process. The individualization study needs thorough background of:

1. Basic human sciences like Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology and Microbiology.

2. Fundamental principles of Homoeopathy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Homoeopathic students shall be trained in a manner in which he is not locked up in studying rare syndromes as theoretical exercise but as a sound clinician with adequate discrimination, sharp observation and conceptual clarity so that he will be able to mould an effective appreciation of the patient's picture utilizing his knowledge of medicine.

OBJECTIVES:

A student shall be able to:

1. Take case in detail keeping in mind the scientific and artistic approach.
2. Make a thorough physical general examination and systemic examination.
3. Understand the common investigations appropriate to his/her case.
4. Interpret the results of investigation to know the pace of the disease and its progress.
5. Correlate the health disturbances with basics of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry.
6. Understand the evolution of disease about its causation, manifestations, maintenance and prognosis.
7. Gain the knowledge about factors, which will worsen or improve the disturbance including various medicines and non-medicinal measures and respective possible response elucidation by application of measures.
8. Make plan of treatment including general measures diet and regimen.
9. Understand the scope and limitations of homoeopathy in a given case including identification of medical emergencies and take appropriate measures.

COURSE CONTENTS:

To achieve the above said objectives, the following would be the syllabus.

Course of Study - 3years (II, III, IV B.H.M.S.). Examination to be conducted at the end of the IV B.H.M.S.

a. Theory: 300 Hours

II B.H.M.S.: 75 Hours

1. Infectious diseases, HIV & AIDS : 20 hours.
2. Tropical diseases: 10 hours.
3. Nutritional diseases: 10 hours.
4. Respiratory diseases: 20 hours.
5. Immunological factors in disease: 5 hours.
6. Metabolic diseases: 10 hours.

III B.H.M.S.: 75 Hours

1. Diseases of alimentary tract and pancreas. 20 hours.
2. Diseases of liver and biliary tract 10 hours.
3. Diseases of blood and lymphatics: 15 hours.
4. Endocrine disorders: 10 hours.
5. Skin diseases (including sexually transmitted diseases): 20 hours.

IV B.H.M.S.: 150 Hours

1. Cardiovascular diseases: 20 hours.
2. Kidney and genitourinary diseases: 20 hours.
3. Water and electrolyte balance: 5 hours.
4. Diseases of the connective tissue, joints, and bones: 20 hours.
5. Diseases of the Nervous system: 30 hours.
6. Psychiatry: 20 hours.
7. Paediatrics: 30 hours.
8. Genetic factors: 5 hours.

b. CLINICALS: 350 Hours

During II, III, and IV B.H.M.S., students are posted to the wards and OPD of medicine, paediatrics, psychiatry, and skin departments in the attached hospital.

II B.H.M.S : 75 Hours. Clinical methods in examination of patients.
III B.H.M.S : 75 Hours.
IV B.H.M.S : 200 Hours.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A. Theory: 300 Marks

There shall be three papers, each carrying 100 marks and each paper of three hours duration.
The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

Paper - I

1. Infectious disease	10 marks.
2. Tropical disease	10 marks.
3. Cardiovascular system	15 marks.
4. Respiratory disease	15 marks.
5. Water and electrolyte balance	05 marks.
6. Metabolic diseases	05 marks.
7. Haematology	10 marks.
8. Alimentary tract & pancreatic disease	15 marks.
9. Genetics	05 marks.
10. Nutritional disease	10 marks

Paper - II

1. Diseases of the nervous system	20 marks.
2. Diseases of the connective tissue, joints and bones	10 marks
3. Kidney and genitourinary diseases	10 marks
4. Hepatobiliary diseases	10 marks
5. Paediatrics	10 marks
6. Psychiatry	10 marks
7. Skin diseases	15 marks
8. Immunology	05 marks
9. Endocrine	10 marks

Paper - III

Homoeopathic therapeutics on Practice of Medicine including Paediatrics and Dermatology.
100 marks

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS : 100 Marks

There shall be one long case and one short case for clinical examination.

a.	Long Case	50 marks.
	Case taking	10 marks
	Case analysis	05 marks
	Differential diagnosis	05 marks
	Disease diagnosis	05 marks
	Prescribing totality	05 marks
	Remedial diagnosis	05 marks
	Management, prognosis, and therapeutic plan	05 marks
	Case presentation	05 marks
	Case discussion	05 marks
b.	Short Case	20 marks
c.	X-ray plates and instruments (any five)	20 marks
d.	Clinical case records	10 marks

C. Viva-voce (oral) examination: 100 Marks

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Practice of Medicine	300	150	100	100	200	100	500	250

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine		Churchill Livingstone
2.	Manual of Practical Medicine	R. Alagappan	Jaypee Brothers
3.	Essential Paediatrics	O.P. Ghai	Interprint, New Delhi
4.	Children type	Borland	B. Jain, New Delhi
5.	Homoeopathy & child care	Shashi Kant Tiwari	B. Jain, New Delhi
6.	Medicine for students	Golwala	A.F. Golwala
7.	Synopsis of psychiatry	Kaplan and Saddock	Williams and Wilkins
8.	Essentials of Dermatology	J.L. Burton	Churchill Livingstone
9.	Hutchison's Clinical Methods	M. Swash	W. B. Saunders
10.	Chamberlain's symptoms and signs in clinical medicine	Collin & Christopher	Butterworth & Co. Ltd.
11.	Psychiatry and Homoeopathy	Fernando	B. Jain, New Delhi
12.	A guide to physical examination and history taking	Barbara Bates	JB Lippincott company
13.	Homoeopathic therapeutics	Lilienthal	B. Jain, New Delhi
14.	Clinical therapeutics Vol I and II	Hoyne	B. Jain, New Delhi
15.	Practical homoeopathic therapeutics	Dewey	B. Jain, New Delhi
16.	A manual of homoeopathic therapeutics	Neatby	B. Jain, New Delhi
17.	Diseases of lungs	Ch; Gatchell	B. Jain, New Delhi
18.	The science of therapeutics Vol I and II	Bernhard Bachr	B. Jain, New Delhi
19.	Constitutional therapeutics	A.W. Woodward	B. Jain, New Delhi
20.	Diseases of the heart	A. L. Blackwood	B. Jain, New Delhi
21.	Special pathology and diagnostics with therapeutics hints	Raue	B. Jain, New Delhi
22.	Therapeutics of the respiratory system	Vandenburg	B. Jain, New Delhi

COMMUNITY MEDICINE (INCLUDING HEALTH EDUCATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE)

INTRODUCTION:

Instruction in this course should be given in the third and the fourth year of Medical Studies by lectures, demonstrations and field studies. This subject is of utmost importance and throughout the period of medical studies the attention of student should be directed to the importance of Community Medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health. His function is not limited merely to prescribing Homoeopathic Medicine for curative purpose but he has a wider role to play in the community. He has to be well conversant with the national health problems both of rural as well as urban areas, so that he can be assigned responsibilities to play an effective role not only in the field of curative but also of Preventive and Social Medicine including Family Planning.

OBJECTIVES:

A student shall be able to:

1. Organize elementary epidemiological studies to assess the health problems in the area. For this he should be able to design a study, collect data, analyze it with statistical tests, make a report and be able to participate in health information systems.

2. Prioritize the most important problems and help formulate a plan of action to manage them under National Health Programme guidelines including population control and Family Welfare Programme.

3. Demonstrate the knowledge of principles of organizing prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases by incorporating the Hahnemannian concept of prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

4. Organize health care service for special groups like mother, infants, under five children and school children, handicapped, adolescents, geriatric, rural tribal and urban slum dwellers.

5. Organize health care in case of calamities by following the guidelines given in Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine.

6. Inculcate values like compassion, empathy to poor, rationale and ethical practice, honesty, sincerity, integrity to ensure quality professional practice.

7. Work as an effective leader of the health team within the primary health care setup.

8. Coordinate with and supervise other members of the health team and maintain liaison with various agencies. (Government, non-government and voluntary organizations).

9. Plan and implement health education programmes.

10. Promote community participation especially in areas of disease control, health education and implementation of national programmes.

11. Aware of national priorities and the goal to be achieved to implement primary health care including the Health For All.

SYLLABUS: THEORY - 150 Hours

COURSE CONTENTS

To achieve the above objectives, syllabus is described below. The course of study is for two years during III and IV BHMS. Examinations shall be held in IV year.

III B.H.M.S.

THEORY - 50 Hours

1. INTRODUCTION TO PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE CONCEPT, MAN AND SOCIETY

Aim and scope of Preventive and Social Medicine, social causes of disease and social problems of the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease.

2. PHYSIOLOGICAL HYGIENE

a. Food and nutrition - food in relation to health and disease. Balanced diet. Nutritional deficiencies and nutritional survey. Food processing, pasteurization of milk. Adulteration of food and food inspection. Food poisoning.

b. Air, light and sunshine.

c. Effect of climate - humidity, temperature, pressure and other meteorological conditions - comfort zone, effects of overcrowding.

d. Personal hygiene - cleanliness, rest, sleep, work, physical exercise and taking care of health.

IV B.H.M.S.
THEORY - 100 Hours

1. ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

a. Definition and importance.
b. Atmospheric pollution - purification of air, sterilization and air-borne diseases.
c. Water supplies - sources and uses: impurities and purification. Public water supplies in urban and rural areas. Standards of drinking water, water-borne disease.

d. Conservancy - Method in villages, towns and cities, septic tanks, dry earth latrines - water closets, disposal of sewage, disposal of deceased, disposal of refuse, incineration.
e. Sanitation of fairs, festivals & rural sanitation.
f. Disinfection - disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptic germicides, methods of disinfection and sterilization.
g. Insects - insecticides and disinfection - insect in relation to disease, insect control.
h. Protozoal & helminthic diseases - life cycle of protozoon & helminths, their prevention.

2. MEDICAL STATISTICS

Principles and elements of vital statistics.

3. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases. Scope of Homoeopathy as a preventive medicine. Enteric fever, Plague, Cholera, Diphtheria, Leprosy, TB, Malaria, Kala-Azar, Filariasis, Common Viral Diseases eg: Common cold, Measles, Chicken Pox, Small pox, Poliomyelitis, Infective Hepatitis, Helminthic infection, diarrhoeal diseases, dysentery, animal diseases transmissible to man (zoonosis).

Their description and methods of prevention of spread by contact, by droplet infection, by environmental vehicles, water, soil, food, insects, animals, foundries etc. Homoeopathic point of view regarding prophylaxis and vaccination. Natural history of diseases.

4. MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

5. SCHOOL HEALTH: School health services, Health Education and Communication, Mental hygiene - elementary principles, School medicine- its aims and methods.

6. FAMILY PLANNING - DEMOGRAPHY

Channels of communication, national family planning programme, knowledge, attitudes regarding contraceptive practices. Population and growth control.

7. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

8. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL METHODS, PRINCIPLES

9. PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

10. HOMOEOPATHIC CONCEPT OF PROPHYLAXIS, VACCINATION, IMMUNOLOGY & PERSONAL HYGIENE

PRACTICALS

III B.H.M.S.: 50 Hours

1. Tutorials. 15 Hours

2. Specimen/spotters 25 Hours
   a. Nutrition 5 Hours
   b. Environmental health and entomology 5 Hours
   c. Helminthes and parasites 5 Hours.
   d. Immunization schedules 5 Hours.
   e. MCH and family planning devices. 5 Hours.

3. Problem solving exercises on nutritional assessment 5 Hours.

4. Problem solving exercises on vital statistics 5 Hour

IV B.H.M.S.: 50 Hours

1. Tutorial 15 Hours.
2. Field visits 35 Hours.
   a. Primary health center. 5 Hours
   b. Subcenter. 5 Hours
   c. Anganwadi. 5 Hours
   d. Industrial visit. 5 Hours
   e. Water purification works. 5 Hours
   f. Milk dairy. 5 Hours
   g. District Health Office. 5 Hours

Scheme of Examination

A. Theory: 100 Marks

The distribution of chapterwise marks in written paper may be as follows:*

1. Introduction to Preventive and Social medicine concept, man and society - 10 marks
2. Physiological hygiene - 15 marks
3. Environmental sanitation - 20 marks
4. Medical Statistics - 05 marks
5. Preventive medicine - 15 marks
6. Maternal and child health, school health - 10 marks
7. Family planning - Demography - 10 marks
8. Public health administration and international health relation - 10 marks.
9. Homoeopathic concept of prophylaxis, vaccination, immunology and personal hygiene - 05 marks.

***These are suggestive, some variations may occur. Strict subdivision of subject is not possible and students are expected to answer overlapping topics.**

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practicals: 50 Marks

1. Immunization schedule - 05 marks.
2. Problems on nutrition and vital statistics - 10 marks.
3. Spotters/specimens - 25 marks.
   Practical record book - 10 marks.

C. Viva-voce (Oral) examination: 50 marks.

Marks Distribution

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Comm-unity Medicine	200	100	100	100	200	100	400	200

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Park's textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine	K. Park	M/s Banarsidos Bhanot 1167, Prem nagar, Jabolpur 482001
2.	Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine	M.C. Gupta	Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi.
3.	Organon of Medicine	S. Hahnemann	B.Jain Publishers

CASE TAKING & REPERTORY

INTRODUCTION:

Repertory is an index of symptoms of the Homoeopathic Materia medica with their corresponding medicines given in gradation arranged systematically. Homoeopathic Materia medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms of all the drugs with their characteristic gradation. The study of Repertory consists of case taking and repertorization and the Repertory proper.

OBJECTIVES:

A student shall be able to:

1. Understand the importance of case taking and record keeping.
2. Take the case (both acute and chronic) according to Hahnemannian concept.
3. Understand the views of various authors in case taking like Kent, Roberts, Boenninghausen and Boger.
4. Understand the difficulties in case taking - one sided diseases, paediatric etc.
5. Make out the totality of symptoms and reportorial totality.
6. Understand the definition, purpose, and various terminologies used in the repertory.
7. Understand the commonly used repertories in relation to their historical background, philosophical background, plan and construction, adaptability and limitations.
8. Understand that the repertorisation is not the end but means to arrive at simillimum together with Materia Medica based on sound principles of philosophy.
9. Understand modern methods of repertorisation including use of computer.
10. Understand the definition, pre and post-repertorization requisites.

COURSE CONTENTS:

a. Theory: 125 Hours

I. CASE TAKING: 60 Hours

1. Difficulties of taking a chronic case.
2. a. What is a case?
   b. Hahnemannian classification of disease & case taking.
   c. Case taking proper:

      i. Hahnemannian approach.
      ii. Kent's approach.
      iii. Robert's approach.
      iv. Boenninghausen's approach.
      v. Boger's approach.

d. Incurable cases.
e. Specific difficulties in case taking.

3. Recording of cases and usefulness of record keeping.

1. Recording.
2. Interpretation.
3. Analysis of case.
4. Totality of symptoms
5. Usefulness of record keeping.
4. Totality of symptoms, prescribing symptoms, uncommon, peculiar, and characteristic symptoms, general and particular symptoms, eliminating symptoms, analysis of the case into common and uncommon symptoms, gradation and evaluation of symptoms, importance of mental symptoms, general symptoms and concomitant symptoms.

II. REPERTORY: 65 Hours

1. Introduction to Repertory - a concept.
2. Needs and limitations of Repertory.
3. Explanation of terminologies used in various repertories.
4. History and development of repertories till date.
5. Types of repertories.
6. Steps of repertorization.
7. A detailed study about Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book, Kent's repertory, and Boger Boenninghausen's characteristics and repertory.
8. Introduction to card repertory.
9. Specific regional repertories Allen's fever, Bell's diarrhoea, with their comparison.
10. Brief introduction to puritan group of repertories such as Knerr, Gentry in respect of their clinical use.
11. Introduction to computer repertorization.
12. Introduction to modern repertories - Murphy's and Synthesis.

b. Practical: 150 Hours

During IV year, students are posted to hospital. The clinical training should be oriented towards case taking (according to Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, and Boger), analysis of case, classification of symptoms, evaluaiton of symptoms, repertorial totality, selection of repertory, conversion of symptoms into rubric, repertorization, repertorial result analysis, referring materia medica and final selection of the drug and potency, observation of prognosis.

Note:

Every student should prepare record to submit for evaluation during university examination. Total no. of cases 30.

1. 10 acute cases with Kent's Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia medica.
2. 5 chronic cases with Kent's Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia medica.
3. 5 chronic cases with Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book.
4. 5 chronic cases with Boger-Boenninghausen's characteristic repertory.
5. 5 cases to be cross-checked on computer.

Scheme Of Examination

A. Theory: 100 Marks

The examination in repertory shall consist of one theoretical paper of 100 marks. The questions from "Repertory" and "Case taking" parts should be equally set for 50 marks each.

Types of questions with marks

Type of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks per Question	Total Marks
Long Essays	02	10	20
Short Essays	10 out of 12	05	50
Short Answers	10	03	30
MAXIMUM MARKS			100

B. Practical: 50 Marks

1. Long case	30 Marks
2. Case taking	10 Marks
3. Analysis & Evaluation of symptoms	05 Marks
4. Totality of symptoms	03 Marks
5. Repertorial totality	03 Marks
6. Repertorization	05 Marks
7. Reportorial result analysis and selection of the drug	04 Marks
8. Short case	10 Marks
9. Practical case record book	10 Marks

C. Viva-voce (oral) examination: 50 Marks

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical & Oral				Grand Total	
	Max. Marks	Pass Marks	Max. Practical Marks	Max. Oral Marks	Total Practical & Oral	Pass Marks	Max. Marks	Pass Marks
Case taking & Repertory	100	50	50	50	100	50	200	100

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sl.No.	Name of the Book	Author	Publisher
1.	Boenninghausen's characteristics and repertory	C.M.Boger	B. Jain, New Delhi
2.	Synoptic key of Materia medica	Boger	B. Jain, New Delhi
3.	Lesser writing of CMF Von Boenninghausen	Bradford, Thomas Windsley	B. Jain, New Delhi
4.	Encyclopedia of repertory	Castro	B. Jain, New Delhi
5.	Principles and practice of homoeopathy	M.L. Dhawale	ICR Mumbai
6.	Concordance repertory	Gentry, William D	B. Jain, New Delhi
7.	Kent's Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia medica with word index	J.T.Kent	B. Jain, New Delhi
8.	Index to card repertory	Jugal Kishore	B. Jain, New Delhi
9.	Repertory of Hering's guiding symptoms of our Materia medica	Calvin Knerr	B. Jain, New Delhi
10.	Perceiving the rubrics of mind	Farokh J. Master	B. Jain, New Delhi
11.	Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book	T. F. Allen	B. Jain, New Delhi
12.	Treatise on homoeopathic repertories	Adi. S.S.	Jyothi Publications, Belgaum
13.	Essentials of repertorization	Shashi Kant Tiwari	Modern Homoeo-pathic Publications
14.	Repertorizing	M.L. Tyler and John Weir	B. Jain, New Delhi
15.	Essentials of Homoeopathic philosophy and place of repertory in homoeopathic practice	B. K. Sarkar	M. Bhattacharya
16.	Introduction to principles of repertorization	Munir Ahmed R.	Books and Allied (P) Ltd. Calcutta

RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VISION STATEMENT

The Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka, aims at bringing about a confluence of both Eastern and Western Health Sciences to enable the humankind "Live the full span of our lives allotted by God in Perfect Health"

It would strive for achievement of academic excellence by Educating and Training

Health Professionals who

- Shall recognize health needs of community,
- Carry out professional obligations Ethically and Equitably and in keeping with National Health Policy, It would promote development of scientific temper and Health Sciences Research.

It would encourage inculcation of Social Accountability amongst students, teachers and Institutions.

It would Support Quality Assurance for all its educational programmes.

MOTTO

Right for Rightful Health Sciences Education

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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